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NORTH OF IRELAND.

Its Cities, Railroads, Scenery, and Religious Differences.

Trip to the North—Fine and Varied Scenery—Sea and Mountain—Belfast at Peace—The Prosperous North of Ireland—The 15th of August—Beginning of the Riots—Belfast in a State of Siege—Party Fights—Strike of Dublin Bakers—Potato Blight—Sir Arthur Guiness' Coal Mines.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DUBLIN, August 30, 1872.

AN EXCURSION TO THE NORTH.

A few weeks ago I went to the north of Ireland for a week. I journeyed first from here to Belfast, over a railway which is most attractive on account of the beautiful scenery it offers to its travelers. From Dublin to Dundalk it runs close to the sea, which is always beautiful when looked upon with effects heightened by the bold outlines of the Hill of Howth and Ireland's Eye, or the picturesque, somewhat French, beauty of Balbriggan, whose famous hose have led people to believe in it as a stocking town exclusively, whereas it is as pretty a harbor, to look at, as there is in Ireland. The sea is always beautiful, even when you look at it from an unstable deck with creaking, wretched surroundings. Even when you have to gaze at it from the window of a railway carriage, over the ugly town of Drogheda, with the tide out, and the reeking muddy dregs of the historic Boyne water spoiling the foreground of the picture, it is beautiful, because there are so many lights and shadows upon it, so many varied tints of green and blue and purple and grey, with perhaps a white line at the horizon, and great masses of cumuli piled up above. Most of the coasting sails here are of a dark brown, the color of tan-bark, but even they, swelling in the breeze, are picturesque, and when a white-sailed ship or yacht comes on the scene, additional beauty is gained by the contrast.

After Dundalk it is Dublin and Belfast railway twists off among the mountains, and shows its passengers moors, purple with heather and yellow with furze; high, rugged hills with more varied and peaked outlines than those of our Alleghenies, and with farms cut up into vast numbers of little fields, by green thorn hedges, which run two-thirds of the way up the mountain sides and then are succeeded by the heather which perseveres until it crowns the tops of the whole rauge. There are long white thatched cottages with barn yards about them, belonging to the farmers; there are picturesque roads winding and smooth, and perhaps shaded with trees, and surely bounded on both sides by the inevitable hawthorne hedges. Occasionally there is a little linen mill or a bleaching ground with white webs stretched out grotesquely on the grass. An American railway going through such scenery, would think it had done enough to build the road, ballast it, and furnish it with comfortable cars. An Irish road is different; the numerous bridges are of granite, handsomely turreted and castellated. Every embankment is sodded and planted. Well trimmed hedges bound it in the country, and at every station there are stone walls covered with ivy, a bridge for the passengers to cross above, and a gate with a keeper to prevent horses from running onto the track and into danger. The cars themselves are not so convenient; the baggage system is outrageous and offers every inducement for pilferers to help themselves to baggage with impunity; but British railways have some advantages, nevertheless.

BELFAST.

Well, after all this, I got to Belfast, and found it a handsome, lively town, full of business and signs of wealth and prosperity. Numerous good houses going up, and handsome public buildings up already. I found friends who took me to the jail, not for purposes of incarceration, but to see, what Belfast is justly proud of, as being probably the most complete and thorough prison in the world. A prison where the systems of solitary confinement and hard labor are profitably united, and where cleanliness approaches as near to crime as it does to godliness. There is a chapel in this jail, which is somewhat like a honey-comb, being made up of hundreds of little boxes, in each of which a convict sits during service, seeing and seen by the chaplain and no one else.

From the prison I went to the Court House, and saw the Chief Baron arrive in his state-coach, drawn by six horses, with outriders and plush-breeched flunkies. I saw the famous and notorious John Rea, an attorney who once when about to be committed for contempt, I think, lay down on the floor and yelled, and when removed rather roughly, had accomplished his end, by providing himself with matter for a cross suit for assault.

The Grand Jury of Antrim was in session and I was asked to dine with them. There is a spacious dining room in the Court house, and the grand jury have a regular mess, with steward and waiters, and it costs each member just so much per diem, and he is privileged with good eating and good company. A capital rule and one which works very well in Ireland.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.

I left Belfast, a quiet, progressive, cheery business city, and went off into one or two of the northern counties, Armagh, Fermanagh and Tyrone. Every place I saw great hay crops, well saved, growing flax crops, nearly ready for pulling, neat cottages, contented peasants, and handsome, well built, elegant halls and castles. Every place I experienced practical proofs of Ireland's unrivaled fertility, and had it not been for the memory of the lowest and most uncontrollable classes. But even in the highest ranks there is that same bitter feeling of antagonism, which shows itself in diatribes from the pulpit and in social ostracism. And there is no place where it is more prevalent than here in Dublin, though they confine themselves to an occasional bonfire over an effigy, the blowing up of one statue, or the cutting off the head of another. I believe I have already quoted in one of my letters that famous verse of Thackeray's, which says:

"For 'tis the capital of the greatest nation,
With finest peasantry on a fruitful sod,
Fighting like devils for conciliation,
And hating each other for the love of God.

BREAD FAMINE AND STRIKES.

But I think there is enough of this, and at any rate you will doubtless hear of it before hand by cable. But, perhaps you will not hear of our bread famine here in Dublin. There is a strike of working bakers and half the bakeries in the city are closed while the other half are only half manned. The strike is not for higher wages, as the bakers have had their wages raised almost fifty per cent since the last strike, but is to prevent master bakers from employing country hands, or any hands not members of the Dublin Union. Sunday morning I had my last fresh bread. On Monday I had some of the same loaf, but stale. Yesterday and to-day I had it toast-ed what is to become of me to-morrow I ll. To understand this I must tell you is probably not one household in Dublin that does not depend absolutely for its daily bread on the baker. Home baked bread is an unappreciated and unknown luxury.

In London, I believe, the dustmen have struck. I wish the rioters in Belfast would strike, and refuse to riot until some palpable and paying results of all their uproar would be given.

POTATO BLIGHT.

From half the counties in Ireland has come the distressing news of the potato blight having set in with great virulence. The newspapers, however, all agree that all other crops are so good that but little inconvenience will be caused by this calamity.

THE COAL QUESTION.

All England is groaning at the high prices of coal, and Ireland could only suggest the use of her famous peat as a substitute. Undoubtedly the demand for peat has increased, but it can never take the place of coal.

It is therefore of unusual interest and vast importance when Sir Arthur Guinness, Ireland's most valuable and public-spirited citizen, announces that he has made arrangements to open coal mines on an estate of his in Galway, and to use Galway coals exclusively in his vast breweries. This opening of coal mines in Ireland by Irish capital and for Irish manufactories, promises more future prosperity and wealth than anything that has occurred here for many a day. All that Erin needs to put her fairly and squarely on an equality with the best of the world, is a few more Sir Arthur Guinnesses and a few less polemical animosities. W. K.

KANSAS.

THE POLITICS OF THE STATE---ITS BRIGHT AND DARK SIDE.

Journalism in the State—The Republican State Convention—Corruption in Politics—The Candidates for Congress.

[Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, KANSAS, September 5, 1872.

In these piping political times I sometimes wish to be back at my old post in your sanctum, but as that is a harder laboring oar than a man on the verge of three-score-and-ten ought to pull at, I shall try to content myself here among these pretty trees and expansive prairies with shooting an occasional arrow at a venture.

POLITICAL AND JOURNALISTIC.

In Lawrence we have two lively morning papers, and two or three weeklies—one of the latter of which is the organ of Democracy, and another, a spirited sheet of general literature. The morning dailies—*Tribune* and the *Republican Journal*—are both Republican and both for Grant. The *Tribune* is among the oldest papers in the State, dating back to territorial and border ruffian times. John Speer has been its editor from the first. He is a native of Armstrong county, Pa., and his father was a neighbor of mine there many years. He is a staunch Republican; but I fear that he has allowed designing men to use him to their own pecuniary profit; and hence he became involved in difficulty and defalcation as Collector of the National Revenues for this State. But he still clings to the *Tribune* and is trying to do well. Lack of firmness rather than lack of honesty, it is believed, occasioned his troubles. The other is the daily *Republican Journal*, edited by T. Dwight Thatcher, a native of Massachusetts, a man of brilliant talents both as a writer and speaker. He also supports Grant, but wages a spirited and effective warfare against Senator Pomeroy and Sidney Clarke, the former Representative when the State had but one, and against corrupt rings generally. Under the lead of the *Journal* and several other able papers, the Republican party of Kansas is undergoing an effectual purgation.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The fight which has just terminated in the two State Conventions—which both met on the 4th, one at Topeka, the other at Lawreuce—the first to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers, the other to name three candidates for Congress, who are to be voted for on a general ticket, and will be elected by more than 20,000 majority.

CORRUPTION IN POLITICS.

Mr. Clark tried to get the nomination two years ago, but was beaten by Judge Lowe, who is now the sole representative of the State in the present Congress. Then he tried to have himself chosen to the United States Senate; and it was proven before the investigating committee of the Legislature last winter, that he resorted to the most corrupt means; but Mr. Caldwell, who was chosen beat him at his own game, simply because he had more money. Clark, seeing that he could not make it, sold out to Caldwell, and brought in little bills, one for some $1600 for hotel bills, and another for $14,000 *for other expenses*. The last Caldwell, it seems, refused to pay, and hence they had a fight of printed words. It is confidently stated that the election cost Caldwell over $70,000. Had it not been for Clark's corruption very likely Mr. Caldwell would never have been thought of as a candidate. But as it was, "anything to beat Clark," and as it God seems necessary, as was supposed, "to fight the devil with fire," one of the wealthiest men in the State had to be sought out, and so the matter became like an auction—the highest bidder took the votes.

Again, notwithstanding his abominable record, Mr. Clark thrust himself forward this year as a candidate for nomination for a seat in Congress, and so strong was his grip upon the old party machinery, that there was serious apprehension that he would be successful. The whole State was stirred to its depths, and the reform presses poured hot shot upon him and his record in a tremendous volley, and finally proclaimed that if through party management the Convention should nominate him, its action would be instantly and sternly repudiated. The battle was admirably fought without the slightest breach of the party lines. With a margin of more than twenty thousand majority, the Republicans of this State can afford to have a pretty considerable fight among themselves.

RELIGIOUS CELEBRATIONS AND THEIR RESULTS.

Then the 15th of August came (lady day or the feast of the assumption of the Virgin Mary,) and the Fenians, and the Home Rulers, and the Nationalists, under cover of religion, joined devout Roman Catholics in processions, all through this Northern country, with banners which instead of the religious mottoes, had portraits of Emmett, the harp without the crown, Home Rule for Ever, etc. The result has been direful: the Orangemen turned out and marched to meet these processions with Orange banners and bands playing "Croppies lie Down," "Dangerous Tune to which in perfect innocence, I have many a time danced the beautiful quadrille. The Ribbonmen shouted: "To Hell with King Billy," and the Orangemen shouted: "To the Pope." No Pope. Of the two, perhaps the cry of the Ribbonmen is the sillier, as the King Billy referred to has doubtless been safely disposed of ere this in some place where one hears shouts of an infuriated mob can not disturb him. The results of this collision have been woeful. Broken heads, and worse, were to be found in half a dozen Northern Irish towns on the morning of the 16th, but things were not as bad as bad could be. The Orange leaders had issued proclamations calling on their adherents to let the Roman Catholics parade unmolested, and, in some places, notably Londonderry and Enniskillen, they had done so, and no lives had been lost. Belfast, on the 16th, when danger was supposed to be past, Belfast burst into a blaze. As the London *News* says, if you bring fire and tow together, it matters little which was the cause of the conflagration, so it would be difficult and useless to tell which began this trouble. The mobs of the two factions got out on Friday last, and now it is Wednesday, and they are out yet. They burn the streets, attack and demolish the houses and their contents, of prominent opponents; they waylay laboring men, mechanics and tradesmen, who are peacefully inglined and maltreat them for being of another religious persuasion from ours. The shops and warehouses are closed and barricaded. Donegal street has every shop closed—a statement the Pittsburgh equivalent of which would be, every store on Fifth avenue is shut. There are thousands and thousands of men, military from all parts of Ireland gathered in the city; the Mayor (knighted last week at a public reception of the Lord Lieutenant, by the loyal city of Belfast), has handed over his authority to the General in command, and the city is put into a state of siege. The town into four military districts. The hospitals are full of wounded; every day the streets are crowded with people to look at the funerals of the victims, and fights and affrays every day; there are fresh riots—fresh sacking of houses; every morning's paper tells of new fires and new charges of cavalry with drawn sabre, down well known streets; every day the military is increased and the riots still refuse to be quelled. And this is in that north of Ireland which I so admired, and which seemed so peaceful and prosperous. This is that city which but a fortnight ago, I looked upon as a quiet, progressive, cheery city. But at the same time it is in the city which had similar riots but a few years ago, and which has the finest jail in the world, and needs it. But even in the jail this terrible antagonism, on account of difference of faith, is felt and recognized. In the honey-comb chapel before mentioned, there, is a platform on which are two stands, just alike but separate, and from one the Catholic priest prays and preaches, and from the other the Protestant priest prays and preaches, at different hours and from different tables. One would think that one table would do, but it wont, and I saw the two myself.

RELIGIOUS BITTERNESS.

All the respectable people and newspapers in Ireland protest against these doings. The leaders of both parties disclaim all connection with them, and there is no doubt that the perpetrators are of the lowest and most uncontrollable classes. But even in the highest ranks there is that same bitter feeling of antagonism, which shows itself in diatribes from the pulpit and in social ostracism. And there is no place where it is more prevalent than here in Dublin, though they confine themselves to an occasional bonfire over an effigy, the blowing up of one statue, or the cutting off the head of another. I believe I have already quoted in one of my letters that famous verse of Thackeray's, which says:

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SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Letter from General Daniel E. Sickles.

IMPOSSIBILITY TO ATTEND THE CONVENTION.

Grant and Greeley Reviewed.

GENERAL GRANT HAS NEVER LOST A BATTLE OR BETRAYED A CAUSE.

MADRID, Aug. 24, 1872.

COMRADES:—Official duties far away from home prevent my acceptance of the invitation to address your meeting.

You, who have sustained by your vote and voice the noble cause for which you fought, have been told you must congratulate yourselves when you see the capitulation of Appomattox in '65 followed by the surrender of Baltimore in '72. You have noticed some suspicious tactics about this surrender. At the moment when the enemy drop their flag and adopt yours, they advance to the attack. This is an old trick often tried in the war. The Democrats say they have adopted Republican principles and Republican candidates, but they mean to destroy the Republican party. They admire your camp, but they modestly think they are worthier than you to occupy it.

You are told that you must again reach across the bloody chasm and shake hands with the other side. You have done it already. Everybody is forgiven who has asked forgiveness. The unrepentant few who stand out defy the judgment of their country and of mankind. Let them wait. Neither honor nor duty demand more than has been magnanimously given to those who contrived the ruin and disgrace of their country. Mr. Greeley argues that we must open the doors of the White House to Jeff. Davis before we can have peace. If this is what is meant by "reconciliation," it seems to me that Mr. Greeley and Mr. Sumner wasted breath in resisting the policy of Andrew Johnson, and owe that persecuted gentleman a penitential pilgrimage to his retreat in Tennessee.

Gen. Schurz tells us Grant is too much of a soldier to make a good President. Such, I am persuaded, is not the public judgment. Gen. Schurz should study his logic before bringing such an argument to Republicans, for he helped to elect Grant in '68. Nor can it have weight with Democrats, since they all supported McClellan in '64. Ask Illinois if Logan is less worthy of her trust because he led an army corps in the West. Ask Wisconsin if Fairchild failed as her Governor because he bore her flag in battle. Ask Maine if she regrets the honors bestowed on Chamberlain. Ask Connecticut if she admires Hawley more in the field than in council. Ask Rhode Island whether her chivalrous Burnside made a bad Governor because he was a good soldier.

Governor Fenton leaves the Republican party because he desires to purify the National Government. You can estimate his sincerity and success when you see he has secured for his enterprise the aid of Tammany Hall! Our people do not sacrifice their convictions to leaders, no matter how eminent. Soldiers will not desert Grant to follow Schurz! The colored people will not follow Sumner to Jeff. Davis! The Reformers will not follow Fenton to Tammany Hall!

It is difficult to understand Mr. Greeley's platform of "reconciliation," which consists in abandoning his old friends to embrace his enemies. Nor is it easy to accept Mr. Sumner's new revelation of peace, which denounces "a policy of hate" in terms of passionate resentment against the President and his supporters.

Mr. Greeley, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, hails his new supporters as the best Republicans he has ever seen. The Republican Convention at Philadelphia had not nominated Horatio Seymour, it may be presumed he would have found that body more Democratic than the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

Mr. Greeley, although gifted with remarkable talents, is not fit for the Presidency. As a member of Congress, and of the Convention called to amend the Constitution of New York—the principal public employments he has filled—Mr. Greeley failed to equal the expectations suggested by his success as a journalist. Powerful as an agitator, it is precisely in the qualities necessary for the direction of affairs that Mr. Greeley has shown an aptitude. As a leader he lacks tenacity of purpose, and, at critical moments, he is deficient in fortitude. For example: In 1861, when the South determined to fight for slavery, Mr. Greeley, who had done as much as anybody to precipitate the conflict, and advised acquiescence when the rebels, with arms in their hands, demanded separation from the Union. In 1864, when our cause more than ever needed firmness in council and vigor in action, Mr. Greeley, dismayed and demoralized by the difficulties of the situation, advised, nay, insisted, with all the authority of his position, that President Lincoln should negotiate with the enemy. At that juncture his advice was like that given in the platform adopted by the Northern Democrats, in the same year, at Chicago—with the difference that Mr. Greeley has consistently opposed the war in all its stages. Mr. Greeley vibrated between impatient demands for the prosecution of hostilities and discouraging appeals to accept a discreditable peace.

And now, after sustaining all the reconstruction measures of the Republican party, after pressing Congress to enact laws to protect the rights of the enfranchised freedmen, he changes front and adopting the old doctrine of the party of the Democratic party, maintains that all guarantees for personal rights must be sought exclusively in the State Governments. To these inconsistencies of a volatile character add his offensiveness to convictions might be added various proofs of his present indifference to objects that, sixty days ago, he professed to believe of prime importance—such, for instance, as the maintenance of a protective tariff as the vital principle of the Republican party—the political organization and the one measure of political economy with which he has been heretofore consistently identified.

These latter tergiversations unhappily coincide with his nomination for the Presidency by a party which he had for many years opposed with notable vehemence. Whether such incidents point to weakness of purpose or the temptations of ambition, or whether, as may be more charitably supposed, the Republican party has outlived Mr. Greeley's liking for it, are matters about which there is much speculation. It is enough to affirm that Mr. Greeley's attitude as a candidate, regarded either as a stratagem to gain power, or as a sudden conversion to new opinions, shows him to be unworthy the support of any Republican and unworthy of the confidence of any Democrat.

The new institutions of the Republic are only safe while guarded by the great party that created them. Until the tardy acquiescence of the Democratic party in these enactments shall be followed by their voluntary incorporation in the legislation of the States controlled by Mr. Greeley's new friends, it is impossible to separate the issues of the day from the issues of the war. The re-election of General Grant is as essential to establish the Government on the sure foundations of the amended Constitution, as the re-election of Mr. Lincoln was necessary to the preservation of the Union. We have given immunity for the past—we must have security for the future.

If the Democratic Legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware had passed Mr. Sumner's Civil Rights bill; if the last Democratic Legislature of New York had consented impotently to recall the assent given by their Republican predecessors to the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution; if the Democratic members of the House of Representatives had not refused again and again to extend to the laws passed by Congress to execute the late amendments to the Federal Constitution, it might not demand excessive credulity to believe the recent action of the Baltimore Convention to be something else than a shallow electioneering contrivance.

As it is we must believe that, as the rebel armies surrendered when further resistance was impossible, and not until then, so the Democrats have thrown down their arms when all hope of defeating Gen. Grant by any choice they could make from their own ranks. Both the Convention and the candidate have exhibited unusual facility in adaptation to the new situation. They unite in a reciprocal amnesty for the past, from which only Gen. Grant and the Republican party are excluded. They pledge an irrevocable fellowship for the future, which depends on no other condition than public success in ascertaining whether the Democrats became Republicans when they nominated Mr. Greeley, or whether Mr. Greeley became a Democrat when he accepted their nomination.

Comrades! you saw the same coalition when I heard the same appeals in 1866, when President Johnson "swung around the circle." Mr. Seward once gave to a similar movement the sanction of his great name. In 1868 Judge Chase was a candidate for Democratic favor on the same plan of operations. The most successful column always losses a few stragglers. The Republican party survived the desertion of Johnson, the hostility of Seward and the subversion of Chase. The campaigns of 1866 and 1868 were not seriously affected by any of these casualities, because the measures of the Republican party satisfied the country. It remains to be seen whether Mr. Greeley, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Fenton exercise the control over public opinion which is claimed for them.

No Republican can fairly complain that Gen. Grant has not adhered faithfully to the principles asserted by that organization. In his great office he has shown judgment, firmness and moderation. Indifferent to the exaggeration and detraction always heard in the discussions of an excited canvass, the "sober second thought" of the people will prove that they are neither ungrateful nor unjust in their appreciation of a soldier and a wise ruler. Grant has never lost a battle nor betrayed a cause. Let us follow him once more to victory!

Faithfully yours,

D. E. SICKLES.

Col. L. E. DUDLEY, Secretary Veteran National Committee, New York.

THE Hon. Richard Vaux, Democratic candidate for Congress-at-Large from this State, is taking a very discreditable course to increase his vote. He is engaged in writing letters to Republicans throughout the State, who are known to him as prominent members of the Masonic fraternity, asking them to give him their support in consideration of his "high degrees!" He is the first candidate to attempt such a movement as this, an attempt which will be met with a just condemnation. The course of Mr. Vaux in this respect is discreditable to him and an insult to the fraternity which has never had, and has not now, anything in common with politics.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

—The New England Temperance mass meeting was held at Rocky Point, Rhode Island, on Wednesday. Gov. Paddleford presided. It was an interesting and successful demonstration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Grand Republican Mass Meeting—Speeches by Gen. Todd, Hon. J. S. Rutan and Col. Reeves of New Jersey.

NEW BRIGHTON, September 12, 1872.

A large concourse of people assembled at the wigwam last night, to hear discussed the issues of the day by the above speakers.

HON. J. S. RUTAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Rutan was the first speaker and upon being introduced to the audience, was received with cheers and clapping of hands.

He spoke about one hour and commanded the most profound attention of all present. At the beginning of his speech, he invited any who wished to do so, to question him on any point, during any part of his speech.

He briefly referred to national affairs, and certainly did justice to his subject. Referring to the State ticket, and speaking from his own personal knowledge of the conduct of affairs in the Evans case, he gave the highest testimonial to the ability, character and official integrity of General Hartranft. He thoroughly refuted the slanders of the Democracy and showed up in his true colors J. W. Forney.

Mr. Rutan bespoke a liberal and full support of General Hartranft, in which Beaver county will not disappoint him.

In closing his remarks on the State ticket, the question was put to him, "Have you pledged your vote for United States Senator to Simon Cameron?" Mr. Rutan replied, "I intend to speak of my personal matters presently, but I will answer that question now." "I have never made any pledge to Mr. Cameron and I never intend to support him for United States Senator. If my election to-night depended upon such a pledge, I would not give it to him. I have never in my life received a favor from him, nor have I ever received a dollar from him." He also defended General Hartranft from being connected with the so-called Cameron ring.

He closed his remarks by a few personal references, said that he had taken an active part in Beaver county politics for twelve years and had held important offices, and he felt it with his hearers to say, if he had properly filled them. All I want to say here to-night, said he, "is to challenge any man to bring any charge against me that I cannot satisfactorily explain; and if I cannot satisfactorily answer, I ask no man for his vote. I long ago learned that honesty is the best policy. Now, gentlemen, you have a reformer in this neighborhood who has got too pure for our party, who, about the time I came into this county, was elected Sheriff, and afterwards elevated to be Treasurer of the State. Gen. Irwin took this office at $1,700 per year, and by thrift and economy at the end of his term was worth $200,000. (Cheers and Laughter.) That is the man who has been a tower of strength for the Republican party, and of all the men I know, he needs reforming more than any other. Now he is ont in the Beaver *Argus*, a reform newspaper, and says he is attacking me because he could not control him in the *Conservative*. I want to brand that as a lie. I never wrote an article for that paper. Now he says that I am pledged to vote for Simon Cameron for Senator. I have made no such pledges, and I would not if I were asked to do so. He says that certain gentlemen are to trade votes with me to secure my election. This I also brand as false. I am for the whole ticket, and the whole ticket must be elected. The fight is between principles, and I would find any man by my authority trading off votes, vote against me. Now I cannot go over all the statements made by that man. I have forgotten all that he says, but it is all false. All I ask is for my self to stand by me as long as I do right, and no longer. Stand by the party, vote for General Grant, vote for the State ticket, and continue in power a party that has always been faithful."

Mr. Rutan retired from the stand amid immense cheering for himself and the whole ticket. His speech made a good impression and gained him many votes in New Brighton.

He was followed by Col. Reeves in a speech replete with and argument. He held the undivided attention of the assembly for nearly and hour.

He in turn was succeeded by Gen. Todd, who had just arrived, in an able and well received speech.

The meeting was very enthusiastic, the best we have yet had and, is a good index of the growth of feeling among us.

The grand success in Maine has been a Vicksburg in inspiringthe boys to renewed efforts for victory. F. S. R.

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Large Republican Meeting—The Canvass in the District—Harmony in the Ranks—Addresses by Messrs. Taylor and Hall.

The meeting appointed for this place on Tuesday was held in Jefferies Hall, owing to the inclement weather, and the threating storm prevented a great many from attending. The meeting was called to order by Lieut. Devore, our candidate for Assembly, and upon his motion, Dr. J. B. Barclay was elected President, and Joseph S. Elliot, Samuel Vanbook and John Herbertson, Vice Presidents, and Dr. Truxal and Wm. Parkhill, Esq., Secretaries.

Hon. A. W. Taylor, our candidate for Congress, addressed the meeting at some length. His speech was clear, terse and argumentative, and we can assure his friends everywhere that he has left a good impression in Brownsville. The truth is, there is no defection here on the Congressional question, although many of Mr. Minor's friends regretted the action of the conference, and feel warranted in saying that every good Republican in the district will give a hearty support to the ticket as it now stands. If every man stands to his post, with an eye to the sweeping triumph that awaits us in October, we will be fully able to redeem this district, and send up another pillar to support the second term of Gen. Grant. And, it must be borne in mind, that this is no trifling consideration in the present organization, and he who, for personal pique or local prejudices, overlooks the great issues at stake in the country's struggle for unity and life, is false to his party and the principles he professes to cherish, and would sacrifice the nation's best interests to gratify a morbid spleen. Our motto is—the whole ticket!

Mr. Minor followed Mr. Taylor in one of his old-time, warm hearted and stirring appeals to matter of fact. The people of the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District may congratulate themselves that after all the little "tempest in a tea-pot" on the Congressional question, we have the right man in the right place, and if Mr. Minor should be elected to the State Senate, we predict for him a most brilliant career. As the matter now stands his election is certain. He is an able lawyer, a terse and ardent speaker, a sound Republican, and a gentleman. His opponent is an unfurnished reputation as a gentleman.

Amzi Fuller, Esq., next addressed the meeting, and we only regret that we cannot report a synopsis of his speech. His defense of General Hartranft was a worthy tribute paid by one gallant soldier to another, and his expose of the slanderous charges against Hartranft for complicity in the Evans swindle, was clear and convincing.

The meeting adjourned after a few excellent remarks by Mr. Devore.

UNIONTOWN.

Health of the place—Court Proceedings—Sentences to the Penitentiary—Republican Meeting at Brownsville—The Coming Fair.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

UNIONTOWN, PA., September 11, 1872.

SICKNESS AND DEATHS.

There is still much sickness and many deaths in and around town. Mr. Castle, pastor of the M. E. Church, attends, on the average, about one funeral each day, mostly of children.

NEWS TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Court is still in session, but will likely finish up business to-day. All but twelve of the jurors have been dismissed. Some interest was shown yesterday when the convicted prisoners were brought into Court to receive their sentences. Four were sent to the Penitentiary—one for two—one for five—and two for three three years, at separate and solitary confinement, at labor; and one was sent to the Workhouse for one year. The Deputy Sheriff has already taken them to Philadelphia.

LIGHTER SENTENCES.

I believe during court some three or four prisoners were sentenced to short terms in the county jail, and quite a number were sentenced to pay fines of fifty dollars each to the Commonwealth.

FOREIGNERS NATURALIZED.

There have been three foreigners naturalized in open court.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BROWNSVILLE.

There was quite an enthusiastic Republican meeting held in Jeffries' Hall, at Brownsville, last evening, and speeches were made by A. W. Taylor, G. W. K. Minor, and A. S. Fuller, Esqrs. There will be a call issued for another meeting to be held during the fair, which will be held the 18th, 19th, and 20th of this month, and will collect many people in that town.

THE COMING FAIR.

The list of premiums to be awarded at the coming fair includes almost everything, and as their grounds are good, the managers will likely be successful in their efforts to have a good fair.

A CORRECTION.

In one of my former letters I gave the *reported* opinion of Col. T. S. Searight as to the Democratic meeting in this place on Saturday last, but as the Colonel emphatically denies having given utterance to any such expression, I make the correction, and am sorry that I gave currency to the report, as it is untrue. "Q."

CONNELLSVILLE.

Immense Republican Meeting on Wednesday—Speeches by Colonel Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Taylor and Hon. G. W. K. Minor.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CONNELLSVILLE, Sept. 12, 1872.

One of the largest Republican meetings ever held in this town, was held here last night in front of the Smith House. After the transaction of some preliminary business, General R. F. Galoway, with a few remarks, introduced Col. Clark E. Carr, who delivered an animated speech, in which he spoke in very high terms of the candidates who had been selected as the standard bearers of the great Republican party.

Hon. A. W. Taylor, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, was the next speaker. Mr. Taylor is a very good speaker, and his remarks had a good effect on the audience. He gave a good account from the east and from his own county which will give him twenty-five hundred majority. Mr. Taylor will be the representative from this district. Old Fayette will do her duty for him and the whole ticket.

Hon. G. W. K. Minor, Fayette county's favorite, was called for. He made lispiring remarks as to the prospects of the Republican party, and appealing to the Republicans to stand by the whole ticket. He was often interrupted with applauses. Mr. Minor is the Republican candidateafor State Senator from this district, and he has hosts of friends in this and Greene county, who will not forget him when election day comes around. BAXTOR.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

POLITICAL.

The Straight-Out Democratic Nomination.

DECIDED REFUSAL OF O'CONOR TO ACCEPT.

The Baltimore Nominations the Climax of Vices.

GREELEY ON THE STOOL OF REPENTANCE.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The committee appointed by the Louisville straight-out Democratic Convention waited upon Charles O'Conor to-day. In reply to Major Moreu's speech urging him to accept, Mr. O'Conor presented a long address, in which he says:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen—My views as to the duty of resisting the Baltimore nomination coincide with those which you have expressed. Ever since the snap judgment against the popular sentiment obtained by the deed at Baltimore, arguments very inapplicable or very unsound have been used to prevent resistance. There is said to be no fit choice presented, and that of two admitted evils, it is wisdom to choose the least. If all this were true, it should not result in favor of the Baltimore nominee. Of transcendent ability and energy unequaled, there is no room for comparison between himself and his rival. Justice and common sense forbid the compliment. Acceptable as it seems that he is little in anything, the out-cry, too late, is not just. Even now men travel by steam and commune by electricity. If to-day a popular sentiment exists, it can be stimulated to action in an hour. Had we only the appliances of antiquity, a million of impulse could light its fires upon a thousand hills and arouse the whole people. With our superior modes of communicn, let it not be said that fifty days do not afford adequate space for an awakening.

In promoting the object of your Convention, there was no commitment to become its nominee, and until that body adjourned, I could not have imagined such a result as a total omission to name or even suggest any other candidate. It is assumed that this action casts upon Mr. Adams and myself the sole responsibility of having, without power to express itself, the antagonism which we had done our part to evoke, and in which we earnestly participate. It is therefore asserted that without any intervention, all Democrats who dissent from the Baltimore coalition, and many patriots who revolt at its origin or dread its consequences, will be left without power to record their protest against it. If such were a fact, it would present a case in which a citizen could have no moral liberty. The path of duty would be plain and direct, leaving him no choice. His country's defense would require that he should assent to conscription, take the place assigned him in the national army, whether in the ranks or at the head, and there strive for right to the utmost. For reasons quite different from those likely to be imputed, I cannot so regard the present exigency. Part of the vile code advocated by the hirelings of misrule is that direct and immediate success is the first and paramount aim in every human effect. On the contrary, my mortality inculcates honorable and many struggles for right, however slight the prospect of immediate advantage to the actors, or even to the cause. Every man of ardent mind who is afforded an access to literature, selects in early life from history or fiction the demi-gods of his idolatry, and with more or less earnestness bestows upon them through life his constant reverence. Mine were not heroes whose victorious chariot wheels stained with blood vanquished millions, and conducted them to power and renown. My ideals were Troy, a champion at his last stand beneath her walls, Leonidas in the Grecian pass and the dissenting Consulate Canual. Without any claim to heroism that could imitate them, I could still yield them my homage, to spend in one's allotted place a blameless life of honest effort and its end to perish nobly. Contending in the thermopylae of an honest cause has ever seemed to me the perfection of happy individual destiny. Neither personal motives suggested, nor apprehensions that your contemplated movement must fail to accomplish any useful results, influence me. I regard the Baltimore nominations as exhibiting in their climax the worst of the nomination system, with its pledges and platforms, shocking to honest pride and sound morals. It is a career of bargaining which is now generally required to precede such nominations. The platform is a thing gotten up for the emergency. On it the candidate is made to sit as on a stool of repentance, or as one placed in stocks, or by way of holding him to pledges now forced upon him. This pitiful attitude, as the most conspicuous office-beggar in the land, must be occupied by a citizen before he can receive a vote for the highest and most honorable of offices. Faith teaches that the poor in spirit will receive the richest blessings of a future life; but it is no part of any political creed that poverty in spirit or in worldly affairs should be a passport to the respect and confidence of a great people or a qualification for their chief magistracy.

Whatever I might do in respect to any other office, I could neither accept the nomination or promise to cherish, and would sacrifice the nation's best interests to gratify a morbid spleen. Our motto is—the whole ticket!

Mr. Morrell, in reply, declined to accept this decision as final, and informed Mr. O'Conor that they still regard him as their candidate, and would support him at the polls.

TEXAS.

Depredations by Mexicans.

BROWNSVILLE, September 12.—The Border Commissioners have returned from their trip up the river. Important evidence was obtained at Rio Grande City regarding the depredations committed in Starr county. The Commissioners report that during the voyage word was sent that Mexican thieves were discovered in the act of crossing one herd of stolen cattle. The thieves being overpowering force, recovery was impossible without troops. Large quantities of stolen cattle were found at Camargo, Mexico. A bad condition of affairs exists all along the Texan border. On the downward voyage, the Commissioners saw large quantities of smuggled goods on the Texas bank. The smugglers, with small boats, were on both banks. They continue murders and thefts with the defiant attitude of Mexicans, which produces a feeling of insecurity.

The Mexicans still utter bitter threats against all the witnesses before the Commission. It is feared murders will ensue. Early action of Congress is looked to as the only means of remedying the present condition of things, which has grown intolerable.

THE OLD WORLD.

SWITZERLAND.

THE ARBITRATORS IN BERNE.

BERNE, September 12.—The gentlemen connected with the Alabama claims arbitration tribunal arrived here this morning from Geneva. They were met at the railway station by the President and members of the Federal Council.

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, September 12.—The Edinburgh *Scotchman* says the award of the Geneva Tribunal to America will be made in the form of a lump sum.

A DISSENTER.

GENEVA, September 12.—Sir Alexander Cockburn, British member of the Board of Arbitration, will deliver an elaborate opinion on points wherein he differs from the decision of the Court. His secretaries are now engaged in the work of copying the opinion.

CALIFORNIA.

The Fair Case—Only One Juror Obtained.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 11.—Judge Reardon reprimanded Cardinell for talking with a juror in the Fair case, but said while his motives were not free from suspicion, he had introduced evidence flatly contradicting that of the juror Sabiff, and could not hold him guilty under the testimony. He would discharge him, though the matter would undergo further examination, meaning by the grand jury. Cardinell has a desk in the office of the defendant's counsel. Six hundfred

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS

NATIONAL.

FOR PRESIDENT
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112⅞@113⅛.

"POLITICAL revolutions in this country cannot be manufactured to order," is the moral the New York *Herald* draws from the Maine election.

THE Chicago papers delight in keeping the world informed of how rapidly their city is covering up with brick and mortar, granite and iron, all traces of the disastrous conflagration of last year. And well they may, for history records nothing like it, even where a single will and boundless resources directed the rehabilitation of a city. The *Tribune*, in an effort to give to persons who do not live in Chicago some idea of what has been done there since the great fire, says that "beginning on April 15, 1872, and ending December 1, 1872, excluding Sundays, counting two hundred working days and each day eight hours, there will be completed one brick, stone, or iron building, twenty-five feet front and from four to six stories high, for every hour of that time." This means that 1,600 buildings of the character described will have been erected in Chicago in seven and a half months. The same paper estimates the population of the city at 400,000, "a part of which, however, is transient."

THE HONEST opposition of independent Democrats, who would not swallow the broth prepared for them at Cincinnati and Baltimore, had something to do with the result in Maine, as well as the fidelity of the Republicans to their organization and principles. This is a fact that should not be lost sight of, when speculating on probabilities in Pennsylvania. The Bangor *Whig* the day before the late election printed the following card from Mr. A. M. Campbell, a prominent Democrat of that city:

"Having always voted the Democratic ticket, but now wishing to show you precisely where I am, I will state that from the first I have been bitterly opposed to the Greeley movement; and understanding, as I do now, that a vote for Kimball is in aid of that object, I shall at the coming election vote the straight Republican ticket. What knowledge I am able to gain of the political movements requires me to consider this my duty."

Probably this is the sort of "under current" about which the Pittsburgh *Post* has been speculating.

WE ARE GLAD to see that in Ohio coroners' juries are not disposed to make a farce of their investigations into railroad accidents, resulting from carelessness. By the late collision on the Lake Erie division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Mansfield, ten persons were killed outright, or have since died of their wounds, and two others are not expected to survive. The list of wounded was in this proportion. The coroner's inquest, after a thorough investigation, has returned a verdict charging the responsibility on E. M. Livingston, Supervisor of Trains. The colliding trains were not running on time, and it is presumed with the knowledge and assent of the Train Supervisor. Now, if criminal prosecution is successfully carried on against that official, and the railroad company made to pay proper damages for every person killed or wounded, we predict that this road will be tolerably clear of "accidents" that might be avoided, or more properly railway murders, for some time to come.

THE immaculate Colonel A. K. McClure is stumping the eastern end of the State in the cause of Greeley and the general mongrel ticket. He takes the high ground that it is to the interest of labor and the detriment of capital to elect the old philosopher over Grant, but while stilted in his words, he is most painfully weak in his logic. Workmen, laborers, and mechanics of all branches of trade will not be caught by such chaff as McClure throws out. They never were more prosperous, happy and contented than now, and they must be smart enough to judge for themselves how much is due to Grant's clever administration of public affairs for their present good welfare and position. McClure and sundry other demagogues of like ilk are desperate in their opposition to the Republican party which has spurned them from their sheltering places, and will resort to the basest and lowest tricks to cause others to follow in their footsteps. The American working people, however, are sufficiently educated to discern their true friends from their false ones, and can measure at its full worth the cost of tricksters who willfully misrepresent the policy and intentions of those they have themselves placed in public positions.

A GRAND movement is about to be inaugurated in the dramatic world in order to realize enough money to establish a theatre in honor of Shakespeare, at or near his residence at Stratford-upon-Avon. The house in which Shakespeare died was pulled down by some ignorant vandals, years ago, but the foundations have been laid bare, so as to give the visitors some idea of its size. In one part of the grounds stood a dingy old theatre; this has been purchased and pulled down, the site being restored to the garden, now pretty much what it was when Shakespeare owned it. The old theatre being destroyed, the question has now been raised: Shall the town in which Shakespeare was born, and in which he died, be without a building wherein the creations of his genius may be represented? Mr. Charles Flower has undertaken to give two acres of land on the banks of the Avon, and within sight of Stratford Church, provided the sum of £5,000 sterling can be raised to build a new theatre. It is suggested that the lesse of every theatre in Great Britain and America shall devote the proceeds of a special performance on Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, 1873, for this purpose. The object is highly commendable, and undoubtedly would meet with a hearty and generous response from the lovers of the writings of the world's great poet and dramatist.

AMONG THE STRANGE things incident to the coal famine in England is the fact that coals *are* carried to Newcastle, and from a foreign country, despite the old proverb that placed such a feat among the impossibilities. The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, running from Liverpool to the Newcastle coal regions, some weeks ago began the importation of cheap and inferior coal for this road, from Belgium, and are now using it, so the proverb passes away. The latest English papers indicate the general alarm consequent on the high prices of coal. The cost of everything having the slightest connection with it is increasing. The fares on steamers and railways have been increased from twenty-five to a hundred per cent. Staleybridge and Barrow, two English cities whose remarkable growth and progress find no parallel outside the United States, a correspondent says, "have received a harder blow than Chicago did last year, and one likely to last much longer," and all owing to the scarcity of coal. Birmingham and Manchester are to day selling goods at a less price than it costs to produce them, in the hope of seeing their way clear soon. Many smelting establishments have stopped, either partly or altogether, and any iron manufacturer knows how serious a thing it is to "cool a furnace." The general impression is that the ills are incurable, and the English people have seen the last of cheap coals. All England feels that unless something is done, and done at once, the great manufacturing interests of the country will not merely suffer, but will be hopelessly destroyed, and England lose her proud title of the workshop of the world. Some people are even beginning to calculate what population the British Isles will be able to sustain in case of a coal famine and the manufacturing stagnation consequent thereon continue. One result stated as obvious is that America will have a vast increase in her immigration of English mechanics, and especially iron operatives, during the next year or two.

THE MEDICAL EXPERTS whose testimony first convicted and then acquitted Doctor Schoeppe, at Carlisle, are attracting very general attention to the value of such testimony, and the subject is discussed in many of the eastern journals. In almost every city, within a recent period, cases of an analagous character have arisen, and it seems established that the testimony of medical experts is rapidly falling into contempt. The New York *Evening Post*, in some judicious comments on the Schoeppe case, says:

"Briefly, the situation is this: One man declares of his own scientific knowledge that the prisoner was guilty of murder, and the jury found a verdict and the judge pronounced sentence accordingly; but presently come forward other men, who declare, of their own scientific knowledge, that the first man of science was an ignoramus, or was guilty, for some purpose or other, of swearing away the life of a human creature, and forthwith the prisoner, having been fortunate enough to secure a second trial, is triumphantly acquitted. It is to be observed here that the man was to be hanged on testimony depending solely on the assumed knowledge and truthfulness, to be taken for granted, of a single person; but then, too, on the other hand, that the witness was neither learned nor trustworthy, depends on the assertion of certain other men whose knowledge and integrity are also to be taken for granted. If these last are to be believed, then it would seem that the case on it not to stop here. If the first witness was simply ignorant, there must be law enough in Pennsylvania to punish him for assuming so tremendous a responsibility; if he is really learned, and has perverted his knowledge to such evil purposes, then surely he should not have been permitted to go out of the court unhindered. By his trial it would appear whether it was he, or the opposing witnesses, who had committed a most tremendous blunder if not a serious crime. * * * This case offers an opportunity of showing either that there is or is any possibility of punishing this shocking abuse of scientific knowledge, or that it hardly less shocking misuse of it. Clearly, as we are going on now, the most valuable of all evidence in cases of murders is becoming absolutely worthless and contemptible."

NOT FOR GREELEY.

The following is a fair indication of the feeling of the business public of New York city. It is from the circular and price current of Messrs. Thos. J. Pope & Bro., brokers in pig iron and metals of that city. It is an undeniable fact that trade and business confidence will be seriously influenced in the event of Greeley's election, and any indication of the possibility of such a result is accompanied with forbodings of future disasters to the business interest of the country:

NEW YORK, August 22, 1872.

The "New York *Tribune*" objects to our circulars. We do not write circulars for that paper, and should be very sorry to incur its good opinion. Its ideas, political and moral, are too mixed-up—"Free Trade" on one flank, "Protection" on the other; Tammany in front and "Reform" in the rear; its old friends and principles covered with "*Tribune*" mud in the distance. It is a very sick sheet. "The New York *Tribune*" feels desperate that the common sense of the country cannot swallow Greeley and Tilton, Demosthenes and all that. We beg to assure this newspaper that we shall continue to "go on" as usual.

The three weeks ending the 18th were marked by excessive dullness and apathy in trade circles. We note transactions confined to the smallest possible amount, and an almost entire absence of orders from the manufacturing districts buying in this market. This was attributable to the exceeding heat of the weather, which prevented the usual amount of active work in some districts, and to the uneasiness excited in business minds by the supposed (at first) Greeley success in North Carolina. It, however, abated after the true returns came in, and gold has already subsided nearly two points in consequence; while business in general is gradually improving.

Prices are firm generally, but buyers operate cautiously, and it is likely, will, in view of the high prices prevalent and the uncertainty of politics, continue to do so.

MR. SUMNER AS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Dem-Liberal coalition of Massachusetts contribute to the humors of the campaign the most stupendous political joke ever perpetrated. Think of it: Charles Sumner runs off to Europe to escape the penalties of his attempted betrayal of the Republican party, manifest in the universal disgust of his old friends. His nerves are so sensitive and unstrung, he goes under instructions not to read any political papers from this side while abroad, but to rely for American news on the homeopatic doses he may be able to extract from *Galignani* of Paris or the *Independence Belge* of Brussels. He is even instructed to forego political correspondence with his friends at home. Mr. Sumner was sick, physically and mentally; his "wards" would have none of his political nostrums, and the medicines intended for the patient upset the Doctor. Well, while the good ship bearing the Senator is midway on the ocean, and he is doubtless dreaming of "the lakes of Killarny" and "the secluded vales of the Pyrenees"—both of which he is booked for—the Democrats and Liberals of his own State of Massachusetts have met in joint convention at Worcester, and nominated him for Governor! "How is that for high," we may well exclaim. And to add grim humor to the burlesque, he is put on a ticket with some of those old pro-slavery Democrats and copperheads that have been his special objects of detestation since he entered public life.

A great many Republicans, a large majority we may say, hoped that Charles Sumner's residence abroad, removed from the influences that engendered his violent personal dislike of the President, would cure him of his political madness, or possibly, only temporary aberration, and that he would come back the Charles Sumner of old; all would be forgiven and forgotten, and he would resume his accustomed place in the party of true progress and genuine reform. We say this was the hope and expectation of thousands of Republicans, who remembered with gratitude his past services in their cause. But his friends in Massachusetts—the evil influences that have lately surrounded him—would not have it so. They have pressed on the people of the Old Bay State, by this nomination so unfortunate for Mr. Sumner, the question of a direct indorsement of his tirades against General Grant, his alliance with the sham Democracy, and efforts to disrupt the Republican organization. This is the issue forced by Mr. Sumner's friends in his absence from the country, and, we honestly believe, without the remotest idea on his part that it would be attempted, or he would have left behind him a declaration as positive as language can frame. It will be met by the people of Massachusetts, as the old Continentals received the treason of Arnold. They would have burried with the honors of war the limb that covered a British bullet, but as for the rest of the man, to the gibbet with it. Sumner's record prior to his personal quarrel with Grant will hardly be thought of, in the haste and determination to bury him under tons of thousands of a majority in his own State, on the issue his friends with indecent haste and Judas-like treachery have pressed on the people for their decision. Alas, for Charles Sumner that his good name should be in the custody of such vampires.

We are not at all surprised that General Banks—Dick Taylor's accomplished quartermaster in that famous South-western campaign—should have presided over the Worcester Convention that nominated Sumner. It looks like a piece of his engineering, entered into to realize personal profit in his own district as dishonestly as he sought to line his pockets by cotton operations in Louisiana during the war. As we have said, the nomination will grieve Sumner's friends, in the Republican party, who would gladly have forgotten his recent escapade. But it has been decreed otherwise, and it is inevitable but that the treason of the great Senator will be rebuked by an avalanche of votes that will sweep him and his false friends alike into the obscurity of a political death that knows no resurrection. It might have been different We hoped it would, but it now looks as if it had been foreordained, that the political work of this year is to be thorough and complete.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WILLIAM PENN'S Philadelphia house is now a place where low drink-hards congregate.

THERE is a tree nursery in Illinois which contains 15,000,000 evergreens and European larches.

A KEY WEST date tree has on it ten bunches. One of them has been found to weigh fifty pounds.

WHAT is the difference between a waltz and a young widow? One is a giddy whirl and the other a widdy girl.

FRENCH and English physicians almost universally prescribe a free use of lemon juice to effect a cure for the rheumatism.

A WIFE wrote to her husband, absent in California, that the longer he stayed away she better she liked him. Rather equivocal that.

ACCORDING to Humboldt, in the thirteenth century the habit of eating human flesh pervaded all classes of society. Good old times, those.

THEY make a flour and bread therefrom for food from the horse chestnut in various parts of Germany. It is said to be wholesome and palatable.

THE negro that is turning white resides, this summer at Columbus, Kentucky. It is now about seven years since he began to turn, and he is already two-thirds "plain."

MOSQUITOS are reported so thick at Key West that it is something impossible to see a person across the street. That's probably when there is no person across the road to see.

A MEETING of workmen was recently held in London, at which "the present famine prices of provisions" was the subject of warm comment and of indignant protest.

THE time for feasting has commenced in South Carolina; the reed birds are eating the rice, and the citizens are getting even with them by high living on their well-fattened bodies.

THE Philadelphia *Press* thinks that a large number of healthy and valuable horses have been sacrificed through the season by drinking at basins where diseased horses quelch their thirst.

FAIRFIELD county, Connecticut, is a handy place for a cheap spree on cider. The beverage, fresh made, is selling for five cents a gallon, and apples are so plenty that they are rejected at the cider mills, and can scarcely be given away.

THE Texas cattle fever is prevailing to a considerable extent in McLean county, Illinois. Forty milch cows have died from the disease in Lexington within two weeks, and many more are sick. Every case has proved fatal, the animals living from two to six days.

SAID Lord Macaulay: "There is but one cure for the evils which newly-born freedom produces, and the cure is—freedom." President Thiers differs from him. He prohibits any public demonstrations of popular sentiment on the anniversary of the founding of the latest republic.

PROFESSOR FOSTER says some ancient human skulls have been dug out of the mounds not far from Chicago, which are bird-shaped, retreating so rapidly from the supercilliary arch (that of the eyebrows) as to leave no forehead whatever. He thinks he has made an important contribution to science.

THE Omaha *Bee* says that a Methodist minister who was tempted to bet and lose five hundred dollars during a little game of cards, with a middle-aged, seedy and green-looking individual, on the Union Pacific Railroad, last week, does not even know that he was engaged at three card monte with Canada Bill.

THE young lady who pretended to have thrown herself into the vortex at Niagara Falls because Charles had deserted her, proves to be a "little fraud." It was only a ruse, and she is alive and well. It is thus that the public is swindled into bogus sensations. The girl ought to make good her pretentions or be punished for swindling.

AT its recent annual Congress, held at The Hague, in Holland, the International Association agreed that the General Council of the body should henceforth sit in New York, and not, as heretofore, in London. Karl Marx and his associates are, in consequence, packing up, and in a few days they will be in New York. As a *point d'appui* New York has been preferred to London.

IN St. Louis a brick fell from the third story of a building and hit a German on the head; the brick was broken into half a dozen pieces. He looked at it with an amused smile on his face and said: "Ach himmel! You dinks you pees pooty hart. Das vas good, py jinks; boot you tindt dot I vas a harter carakter den you vas. You no more play dem tam tricks some more dimes."

THE passion for notoriety in these degenerate days leads people into very strange conduct. A girl up in Montgomery Co., Md., lately concocted a story about a lover who insisted upon her marrying him at the point of a pistol, and finally shot at her, inflicting only a slight wound in the arm. It was ascertained that that lover was a myth, and that she inflicted the wound herself, and told the story to create a sensation.

THE total production of coal in Germany in 1870 was 68,000,000 tons, and 107,689 men were employed in getting it out. Of iron ore and iron stone, Germany produced 2,000,000 tons; zinc ore, 368,000 tons; lead ore, 96,850 tons; manganese ore, 11,286 tons; iron pyrites, 73,000 tons; phosphorite, 25,000 tons; rock salt, 2,000,000 tons. The production was raised at 2,412 works, by 181,770 workmen.

THE woolen industries of the United States thirty years ago were all located east of the Alleghany Mountains, but now they are scattered throughout the entire country. The total number of mills is 2,782, and the sets of cards 8,419. Pennsylvania has of these mills 471; Massachusetts has 182 mills and 1,418 sets of cards; New York has 284 mills and 854 sets of cards. The remaining mills are principally situated in the West.

SOMEBODY has discovered a wonderful cave in Kansas which "has a lake of clear, pure water, extending almost from the entrance, in a northeast direction, as far as the vision of the discoverer could reach." The distance cannot be very far, we may assume, unless the man's optics possessed a double calcium light power. Kansas now has such facilities at her disposal that she is able to present to the gaze of an admiring world a new and differing wonder each day.

A TELEGRAPHIC message of twenty words can now be sent from London to Queensland, in Australia, for fifty dollars gold, and it will be forwarded to Port Darwin, by cable, and thence to its destination by horse express and telegraph. The whole distance which such a message will travel will be some fourteen thousand miles, and it will reach its destination in about thirty hours. Going from London to the Land's End on land wires, it will enter the sea and reappear at Alexandria, pass over Egypt, re-enter the sea at Suez, and again appear at Port Darwin.

TWO men called at the house of Andrew Albrecht, near Great Bend, Kansas, on Saturday week, and asked for something to eat, which was given them, when supposing them gone, Mrs. Albrecht went out to work in the garden. Returning to the house after a little while, however, she found them helping themselves to provisions, for which she demanded pay. They refusing, she called her husband, whom they threatened with a butcher knife, whereupon Albrecht drew up his carbine and shot one of the men through the head. The comrade of the dead man then ran to where he lay, and, seizing his needle gun, before Albrecht could load again shot the latter through the heart, after which, "jumping" the horse of a neighbor, he escaped.

THE *Invalide Russe* gives an account of the works proposed to be carried out at Sebastopol, in order to restore the commercial position of that port. The commercial port is to be situated in the southern and western portion of the southern bay, and a stone quarry is to be constructed along the western bank for the loading and discharge of large ships. The southern portion of the bay will be reserved for those of lighter draft. Coal, timber, and other matters for ships will be stored on the south-western bank. It is expected that when these works are completed, accommodation will be afforded for the loading and discharge of 1,150 vessels annually in the commercial port of Sebastopol, and it is said that the quarantine station of Odessa will be transferred to the resuscitated ports.

LINCOLN'S RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

His Expressions During the Progress of the War for the Union.

Mrs. Rebecca R. Pomeroy, of Newton, Mass., writes to the Boston *Watchman and Reflector*:

I was with President Lincoln when the battle of Vicksburg was raging, and he told me how many were supposed to be wounded, and said he, "The Lord have mercy on these poor fellows!" And then the great struggle at Gettysburg, how he walked the floor and said, "This is a righteous war, and God will protect the right;" and again, when Mrs. Lincoln fell from the carriage and was taken home insensible, and he came to me, saying he did not know how bad the case was, but God knew best; and while sitting at the dinner-table he could not eat, for he seemed so full of trouble; as he said, "The battle of Port Hudson is now going on, and many lives will be sacrificed on both sides, but I have done the best I could, trusting in God, for if they gain this important point we are lost, and on the one hand, if we could only gain it, we shall have gained much, and I think we shall have a great deal to thank God for, for we have Vicksburg and Gettysburg already." Said I to this great, good man, "Mr Lincoln, prayer will do what nothing else will—can you not pray?" "Yes, I will;" and while the tears were dropping from his haggard and worn out face, he said, "Pray for me;" and he went alone to his room; and could the nation have heard his earnest petition, as the nurse did, they would have fallen on their knees in reverential sympathy. At twelve o'clock at night, the soldiers were guarding the house, the sentinel, riding quickly, halted in front of the house with a telegram, and that was carried up to the President. In a few moments afterward the door opened, and the President, in his night clothes, standing under the chandelier with one of the sweetest expressions I ever saw him wear, said: "Good news! good news! Port Hudson is ours! The victory is ours, and God is good!"

Said I to him, "Nothing like prayer in times of trouble."

"Yes, oh yes, praise: for prayer and praise go together."

Where was your infidelity and what was there here for effect.

A poor widow came day after day to see the good man, and she asked me if she could see the President if she came as early as eight o'clock in the morning; and he said he would see her the first one. She told him her sad story. She is a widow, and an only son killed, and could she go had get his body? In tones of kindness he said, "God will pity you, and I will give you a note, and if it is possible you may cross the lines, but I do not think you can."

A PARISIAN STORY.

Kind-Hearted Mistress and a Rogue.

The *Gazette de Tribunaux* narrates a story, the facts of which it guarantees: "Baptiste Coupert," it says, "was a valet in the service of the Marquise de P——, whose hotel is situated in the neighborhood of the Champs Elysees. He was discharged for an act of indelicacy, which showed alarming symptoms of a tendency to vice. He is now thirty-seven years of age and out of employment. The morning before yesterday, he presented himself at the house of his former mistress and begged an interview with the Marquise, which was at once granted. "Madame," said he, knowing her to be kind-hearted and generous, "I am very poor and unhappy; take me into your service again, I beseech you. I am ashamed of my conduct and will atone for it by future devotedness." He then threw himself at the feet of the Marquise, who was affected by his tale, which he had apparently learnt by heart, and took him back at increased wages. At 3 in the afternoon Mme. de P—— ordered her carriage and went to pay some visits, and on starting told the valet to take advantage of the opportunity to instal himself in his old quarters and await her return, which would not be till late at night. The rogue thus being left master of the situation, entered the boudoir and bed-room of his mistress, and commenced operations. In a few minutes, drawers, boxes and safes were opened and cleared of their valuables in coin, bank-notes and jewelry, the whole of which Baptiste slipped into a valise, which he had brought with him, and disappeared. The theft was not discovered till 5 o'clock, but the police being immediately put upon the alert, the valet was arrested in the waiting-room of the St. Lazare Railway Station, with the valise in his hand. The value of the property stolen and thus fortunately recovered was about 140,000 francs.

A Romantic Marriage.

From the Indianapolis Journal, 29th.

An Indianapolis lady, Miss Christie Muirson, daughter of Alexander Muirson, Esq., was recently married at Sacramento, California, under rather romantic circumstances. The gentleman to whom she was engaged, a Mr. Horace S. Wright, formerly of Rock Island, went to San Jose, California, something over a year ago, intending to return and claim his bride within a year, but a pressure of business prevented his coming at the appointed time, and Miss Muirson consented to make the trip alone. She left here some weeks ago, and after a short stay with a married sister in Denver, resumed her journey across the continent, meeting her lover in Sacramento. When they were at once married, and from whence they at once proceeded to Mr. Wright's ranche, near San Jose. It is a singular coincidence that Miss M.'s mother, when about the present age of her daughter, crossed the Atlantic ocean alone from Scotland, and was married to Mr. Muirson in New York city immediately on her arrival. Perhaps twenty years hence Mrs. Wright may send her daughter across the Pacific to get married, and a few generations hence some daughter's daughter may arrive in the "land o' cakes" to meet an impatient lover, making the circle of the earth complete.

"'Tis love that makes the mill go round," and there is no reason why love should not go around the world. May the new bride and her worthy husband never have cause to regret their happy meeting in Sacramento the other day.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* says there are three wheat farms in the San Joaquin Valley with areas respectively of 36,000 acres, 23,000 acres and 17,000 acres. On the largest of these farms the wheat crop this year is reputed to be equal to an average of 40 bushels to the acre, the yield running up on some parts of the farm to 60 bushels. The product of this farm for the present year is 1,440,000 bushels. The boundary on one side of this farm is about 17 miles long. At the season of plowing, ten four-horse teams were attached to ten gang-plows, each gang having four plows—or forty horses with as many plows and men started at the same time, the teams following in close succession. Lunch or dinner was served at a midway station, and supper at the terminus of the field, seventeen miles distant from the starting point. The teams returned on the following day. The wheat in this immense field was cut with twenty of the largest reapers, and we believe has now all been threshed and put in sacks. It would require over forty ships of medium size to transport the wheat raised on this farm to a foreign market. Even the sacks required would make a large hole in the surplus money of most farmers. We have not the figures touching the product of the other two farms, but presume that the average is not much below that of the first.

WE get some idea of the illuminating power and cost of gas in England from a paper compiled from Parliamentary documents, read by Mr. Flintoff, the engineer to the London Gas Consumers' Association, at their last annual meeting. It appears the gas consumed in the district of the Metropolis gas act last year was 11,491,082,300 cubic feet, its illuminating power being 16 sperm candles. Its cost to the public and private consumers was a fraction over $11,026,541 currency and to the public lamps alone a fraction over $1,160,596. The quantity of coal used in its manufacture was 1,571,525 tons. It was also stated at the meeting that a return to the Board of Trade showed that the difference between the cost of 12-candle gas and 18-candle gas amounts to one shilling and two pence and a fraction upon each 1,000 feet of gas sold, and that a saving of $2,962,670 might be effected by the London gas companies alone by the adoption of the patent processes now in use, so that gas of improved quality ought to be sold in the metropolis at a greatly reduced price.

PERSONAL.

BISHOP EASTBURN, (Episcopal) of Massachusetts, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Boston.

"PUT Yourself in Her Place" is the title of the lecture which Josephine Mansfield is going to deliver next winter.

PROFESSOR D. HAYS AGNEW, M. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, returned from Europe on Saturday in the Abyssinia.

MAJOR JESSE E. HOSKINS, of Woodford county, Kentucky, died on Monday. He recruited a company for the Union army in 1861.

A QUINCY, Ill., girl has married her stepuncle. Of course it was all right, yet she was but a "step" from disobeying the laws of the State and the Bible.

MR. STEVENSON, who ran for the Legislature in Craven county, North Carolina, got 1,128 votes, and E. R. Dudley, his father's former slave, got 2,600 votes.

MADAME FANNY JANAUSCHECK, the celebrated tragedienne, now in Germany will return to the United States in the latter part of December to fulfill her numerous engagements.

THE old exploded story that George Washington was born in England is once more being started by the British journals. The locality is stated to have been in Berkshire, nineteen miles from Windsor.

ROSENWEIG, who caused the death of Alice Bowlsby, and many others, no doubt, has become one of the most pious men within the walls of Clinton prison, and his voice in the choir is heard far above his fellow singers.

THE widow of Nicholas Moore, a well known Harlem builder, who was in the enjoyment of $300,000 left her by her husband, has married her coachman, an individual who has hitherto managed to subsist on $8 a week.

THE lady who captured Pere Hyacinthe is a Bucyrus (Ohio) girl, whose brother, C. W. Butterfield, now lives in Bucyrus. Her first husband was the eldest son of Dr. Merriman, of Bucyrus. The Tiffin folks are eaten up with envy.

THE oldest Mason ranks next to the oldest inhabitant as a prominent nuisance, for no sooner does he die than he pops up again. At present he is David Stiles, living near St. Paul, Minn., is 103 years old, and has been a Mason 80 years.

IT is said that Madame Christine Nilsson-Rouzeaud, at the conclusion of her present engagement in Europe, will revisit this country to give a series of farewell lyric performances, and then retire to private life, making her permanent abode in New York city.

RICARDO, the eminent political economist, founded a scholarship in that science, at the University of London. This was contested, this year, by four young women and four young men. It was taken by Miss Orme, a sister of Mrs. Dr. Bastian and Mrs. Prof. Masson.

COL. WILLIAM M. PENROSE, a distinguished member of the Pennsylvania bar, died at Carlisle, in this State, last week, in the forty-eighth year of his age. Mr. Penrose received his professional education in the office of his father, Mr. Charles B. Penrose, who was Speaker of the Pennsylvania State Senate during the ascendancy of the native American party, and afterward a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet.

RENUNCIATION OF CELIBACY.

Father Hyacinthe's Letter Concerning His Marriage—A Noble and Holy Affection Thrown in His Path.

The letter of Father Hyacinthe to the New York *Independent*; defending and explaining his marriage, is a lengthy document—a curious one too, we may add. It is prefaced by a quotation from Acts XX. 22-24. We make a few extracts:

The character of a priest, which I have no intention and no wish to renounce, impresses on this act, in spite of myself, a startling publicity, I might almost say a terrible solemnity. If marriage were for me merely a personal satisfaction, I should not think of it for a moment. I know too well that the pure and humble home which I create will be insulted by some, deserted by others, and that it must embrace within its circle anguish and happiness together.

My principal grief is that I shall have afflicted many souls, that I shall have scandalized, certainly against my will, but no less certainly, some of those little ones who believe in Christ and for whom I would gladly die. I give to the wicked and to the frivolous—two classes all too numerous, and who have a fatal facility for leading mankind—a new and powerful weapon, not only against myself, but against my cause. "He wished to marry" will be the cry from all sides, "and he had not the courage to say so." "He spoke of infallibility, and it was but a pretext: this high-sounding drama ends in every-day comedy."

* * * I repeat then, if I had quitted my convent in order to marry, if I had sacrificed the glorious pulpit of Notre Dame de Paris, to a great and legitimate attachment, it may be, to a conscientious duty, I should not feel that in doing so I had done anything which needed apology. But, if I had not had sufficient frankness and courage, if for the sake of better preparing my secret designs I had consulted them under the veil of dogmatic controversies, I should have been guilty, deeply guilty, and I should have deserved to find myself disavowed and scorned by all honest hearts.

* * * No, my marriage has no connection with any religious convictions nor with any act of the 20th of September, 1869—(or rather, let me say it is most intimately connected with them; but in that large and general sense which binds together all the steps achieved by a soul in progress toward light and liberty. I will express my meaning with entire openness. I owe to the rule of religious celibacy some of the most exquisite joys, and some of the most profound and decisive experiences of my existence. From the age of eighteen, when I chose it, I have observed it with a fidelity for which I give glory to God. If now, at the age of forty-five—in the calmness as well as in the maturity of my judgment, of my heart, of my conscience, in a word, of my whole being—I believe myself bound to renounce it, it is that marriage comes home to me as one of those laws of the moral government of the world which cannot be set aside without overturning the fabric of life, and without running counter to the will of God. I did not say that this law comes home to all. I believe that celibacy may be a holy and glorious exception. I only say that this law presents itself unmistakably to me. When a man has received in his heart, as another exception no less rare, holy, and glorious, that pure and lofty love in which the world does not believe because it is not worthy of it, such a man, be he priest or be he monk, has the most absolute proof that he is not of the number of those self-dedicated victims of whom the Gospel speaks. Such a man am I; and here once more I give glory to God for what he has wrought in me. Such workings of his spirit may appear contradictory; but their true harmony is known to him. At the very moment when I seemed to be abandoned, renounced by my friends and by my kinsmen, exiled by blow upon blow from my church, from my country, from my family, he sent me on my solitary and desolate path a noble and holy affection, a sublime devotion, poor in this world's goods, rich in the gifts of intellect and of heart; and, when all had crumbled away, alone, or almost alone, this support remained to me. Surely this support would not be what it ought to be, I should not recognize in the blessing which God has given me, were I to hesitate in seeking for it the consecration of marriage.

And why should it be otherwise? I see no reasons which make marriage unlawful to me; for I cannot admit as such the law of any ecclesiastical system, and still less the prejudices of my fellow-countrymen.

* * * I am nothing, O my God; but I feel myself called by thee to break the chains which thou hast not made, and which weigh so heavily, often alas! so shamefully on the holy tribe of thy priesthood. I am a frail and fallible man; but, nevertheless, thy grace hath made me strong to brave the tyranny of opinion, to refuse to bow before the prejudices of my time and country, and hath made me steadfast to act as though there were in the world naught save my conscience and thee.

HYACINTHE LOYSON.

Progress in Minnesota—A Large Colony from England.

Rev. Geo. Rodgers, a leading Independent or Congregational minister of Dorsetshire, South of England, accompanied by a number of tenant-farmers, has recently made a tour of inspection through Minnesota for the purpose of selecting lands for a colony of 2,000 persons—well-to-do farmers, possessing a capital of from $2,000 to $10,000 each, and who are among the most successful agriculturalists in the world. The delegation selected eight townships in Clay county, Minnesota, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway. A railroad town, to be named Yeovil, in honor of the district from which many of the colonists came, has been set apart near the centre of their tract. Two hundred families will leave England in April for this colony, and the remainder, with their pastor, will follow during the season.

BOARDING HOUSE LIFE.

What Oliver Wendell Holmes Knows About It.

Oliver Wendell Holmes writes: To think of it! Not even a dog to lick his hand, or a cat to purr and rub her fur against him! Oh! these boarding houses! What forlorn people one sees stranded on their desolate shores! Decayed gentlewomen with the poor wrecks of what once made their households beautiful, disposed around them in narrow chambers as they best may be, coming down day after day, poor souls, to sit at the board with strangers; their hearts full of sad memories which have no language but a sigh, no record but the lines of sorrow on their features; orphans, creatures with growing tendrils and nothing to cling to; lonely rich men, casting about them what to do with the wealth they never knew how to enjoy, when they shall no longer worry over keeping and increasing it; young men and young women, left to their instincts, unguarded, unwatched, save by malficious eyes, which are sure to be found and to find occupation in these miscellaneous collections of human beings; and now and then a shred of humanity like this little specialist, with just the resources needed to keep the "radical cure" from entirely exhaling from his attenuated organism, and busying himself over a point of science, or compiling a hymn book, or editing a grammar or dictionary—such are the tenants of boarding houses whom we can not think of without feeling how sad it is when the wind is not tempered to the shorn lamb, when the solitary, whose hearts are shriveling are not set in families.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SCORNED TRUTH BRINGS NATIONAL WOE.

BY JOHN R. HOLMES.

He writeth best who thinketh best—
Who works the deepest mine,
Who is 'mong all the most impress'd
With all that is divine.
Who keepeth eye and heart secure
From baser look and dream,—
And dwelling where all truths endure
Makes truth his constant theme.

We need not soar so far away,—
We need not sink so low,—
The lessons may come every day,
Light never fails to flow,—
The mind that hath no place within
Where silver beams may fall,
Can scarcely in life's warfare win
The name of mind at all.

So he that longs the most to find
Will find the most to bless;
Good thoughts in fields of thought unwind,
The larger for the less;
He need not fear, he'll ne'er outrun
His shadow till he dies—
The largest man is yet but one,
The smallest one may rise.

The gates we shut may so remain,
The will may break its wand;
The soul in darkness forget its chain,
And bound a victim stand.
But then it scarcely knows a flight
Above life's savage side;
Untutor'd in its frost and night
In night it must abide.

The sailor knows the depths of seas
By soundings often made,
The strength of sails can test the breeze
When in the breeze displayed;
So can the mind a voyage make
O'er mental seas as wide,
And with a silent prayer awake
To much once all denied.

What test has soul to know a soul
Uplifted, chaste, and grand,
If round it clouds and darkness roll
No signals at command;
Conceits are tricks a fool may share
With fools with whom he lives;
But honest minds ask light and air
And faith the Giver gives.

Our greatness does not lie in boast,
In narrow scorns and sneers,—
The land that has of these the most
Will have the least that cheers;
The scholar will make war on creed,
Creed will curl up in scorn,
All art will turn to rot and weed,
And give vice aid unborn.

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We are prepared with a fuller and better assortment of Trusses than any establishment in the United States, suitable to every age and condition in life—we have Trusses at the lowest prices at which they can be furnished and of a quality superior to any in the city, with competent persons to apply them, so that no one need fear in having the worst form of rupture returned and held to its place.

The frequent deaths from strangulated rupture should admonish all those who are going without Trusses, or with ill-fitting Trusses, to make application to some person who has made the application of them a particular study.

Trusses of every age and at every price can always be obtained at DR. KEYSER'S, No. 167 Liberty street.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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Collections made on all accessible points, interest allowed on time deposits. se13

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 12, 1872.

The financial circles of this city to-day worked pretty close to the windward, and the banks evinced some little disposition to tighten up, throwing considerable paper upon the street and giving outside operators all they could do to furnish their customers with sufficient funds to enable them to creep along until things are in a more favorable condition. The constantly augmenting of the fall trade draws largely on the banks for discount and this, with the daily expectation of being called on for a statement, keeps them busy in satisfying their customers and making ready when the call comes to show their hands. Such a thing as stringency is not looked for, but until the bank statement is called for the national banks will be exceedingly chary about increasing their lines beyond what is necessary to take care of those who have imperative claims for needed loans to keep the wheels of trade in active operation. When this thing happens, private capital comes to the rescue, holders of which are always on the *qui vive* so as to make their means as productive as possible. This gives the banks a breathing spell, allows them under, quiet sailing for a few days to get their vessels under control, and when fair winds come about, unfurl their sails and put out to sea in quest of paper so as to enlarge their discounts and add to their profits, so as to gain a sufficiency to keep up their earnings and prevent a curtailment in the percentage of dividends. Like other branches of business, those who follow the handling of money have no wish to cause stagnation or any thing like a falling off in trade; for money, as much as any other commodity, requires constant and active manipulation to make it constantly productive of profit.

As to money in other cities, the Philadelphia *Press* says: "There is yet an abundance of money seeking temporary employment, but the stock brokers are suffering somewhat from a determination on the part of some capitalists to advance rates."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The best paper on the street is done from 7 to 7½ per cent. First class three and four months paper is quoted at 7½ to 8 per cent., and good single name paper, at 8½ to 9 per cent. Roscoe Conkling, one of the New York Senators, says the public debt under President Johnson was reduced $13,000,000. Daniel A. Wells, late United States Revenue Commissioner, says the debt under Johnson was reduced $519,650,650—a difference between two public and honorable men of $506,650,650. How is the fact to go into history?"

The Boston *Post* says: "The banks are only discounting for customers, and keeping in as good a state as the time will permit, while they wait for the call of the Comptroller of the Currency, which should now come very soon. Capitalists do not appear to have come out of their shells so early in the week, or exhausted themselves last week. Some few transactions made in the highest class of names are reported at 7¼ and 8 per cent."

In local securities and real estate traffic there is nothing new worthy of notice.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday
Bonds—1881	115¾
5-20— 1862	114
" 1864	114
" 1865	114¾
" 1865 new	112¾
" 1867	113¾
" 1868	113¾
10-40s	108
Currency 6's	112¾
Gold	113
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	98¾
Erie	47¾
Harlem	113
Fort Wayne	110¾
Rock Island	85¾
St. Paul, Common	36¾
Union Pacific	43¾
Ohio & Mississippi	70¾
Pacific Mail	71
West Union Telegraph	90½
Adams Express	74
American Express	80¾
U. S. Express	

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58
Reading R. R	87¼
United Co's. New Jersey	127
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36½
Central Transportation	47¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	95
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾

NEW YORK, September 12, 1872.

Money early in the day was firm at 4@5; at the close it was freely offered at 2. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged. Sterling dull; 107¼@108. Gold dull and weak, ranging from 112⅝ to 112¾, closing at 112. Loans 1 to 3 for carrying. Clearances $45,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $74,000. Government awards $1,000,000 at from 112 87-100 to 113. State bonds dull and heavy. Stocks unusually dull and rather weak all morning, but about noon a better feeling prevailed, and a disposition to higher prices was manifested, especially for Pacific Mail and Northwestern. Erie boomed to-day as high as 1-16. The market at the close was generally dull, without marked change.

GOVERNMENTS—U. S. 6's, '81, coupons, 115⅝; 5-20's '62, 113¾@114; do '64, 113¾@114; do '65, 114¼@114¾; do. new 112¾; do '67, 113@113⅝; 10-40's 107¾@108; 5-20's '68, 113@113⅛; 10-40's coupons, 107¾@108; currency 6's, 112@112⅝; new 5 per cents, 110¼.

STATE BONDS—Tennessee, 72; do. new, 72; South Carolina, July, 25½; do. April, 25½; Missouri 6's, 93¾; U. P. Land Grants, 79¾; U. P. Income Bonds, 78½.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 70¾; Adams Express, 90½; Pacific Mail, 71; New York Central, 98¾; Erie, 47½; Harlem, 113; Michigan Central, 114; Michigan Southern, 88⅝; Union Pacific, 36½; Illinois Central, 130; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; North Western, common, 73¾; do preferred, 89⅝; Rock Island, 110¼; Saint Paul, 36⅜; do preferred, 75½; Toledo & Wabash, 71¾; Fort Wayne, 94; C. & A., 111; C. & A. 1st M., 43½; Quicksilver, 44; C. C. & I. C., 36⅜; Cumberland, 13¾; H. & St. Joseph, 36.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY September 12, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash firmer and higher; Common, 5; Refined, 6@6¾. Nitrate, 5. Pots and Pearls firm but unchanged, former, 10; latter, 11.

ALE—Following are the quotations for leading brands: India Ale, per bbl, $11.00; per hf bbl, $5.50; XX Ale, per bbl, $10.00; per hf bbl, $5.00; X Ale, per bbl, $9.00; per hf bbl, $4.50; Porter, per bbl, $11.00; per hf bbl, $5.50; do. per bbl, $10.00; per hf bbl, $5.00; barrels, $3 in addition, half-bbl, $2.50 addition.

BAGGING—Penn mill, new, bushel 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three buseels, 53. Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand for the better grades and we are reported sales of prime to choice at 25@27 cts. Common and medium butter is in good supply and dull.

BROOM CORN—Is reported quiet and unchanged. Ranging from 5¾ to 7¾ cents per lb., according to quality.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands may be quoted at 20 cents by the car, and 16@2 cents additional for small lots.

COUNTRY LARD—8@9 cts. per lb.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2,50@2,75; Rosendale, $4 to $4,25; Calcined Plaster, $4,25@4,50; Cleveland and Perrysburg Lime, $1,75@2.

CHEESE—Is in very light supply in this market and prices are still tending upward; prime Ohio Goshen may be fairly quoted at 15½. Dairy is unchanged at 12@12; Sweitzer, 16@17 cts.

CANDLES—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 20.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Has taken a further turn upward; Penna., $8 per case; Philadelphia, $7.75.

COTTON YARNS AND SHEETINGS—Penn Mills, A No. 6 4-4 sheeting, 33 cts; Pocahontas, 13½; Pittsburgh Family, 12; Juniata B, fine, 11½; Cotton Batting, 18 cts; Cotton Twine, 36; White Carpet Chain, fine, 36; colored, 43.

EGGS—Are fair demand and with continued light receipts prices are firm and unchanged; fresh receipts may be quoted at 25 cents.

FRUITS—In good supply but with a steady demand prices are unchanged. Apples, $1,50@2 per bbl. Peaches, $1,50@2,50 per box. Plums, $3,50@4.50 per bushel. Grapes, 3 to 5 cents per lb. Watermelons, $10@20, as to size and quality.

FLOUR—Is steady with a good local trade but there is no change whatever in prices. Spring Wheat, $7,50@8 for Wisconsin's; $8,25 for choice Minnesotas; and $8,25 for choice winter wheat, as to quality. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair demand but unchanged; we continue to quote at $1,65@1,70 for fair to prime red; $1,75 for amber and $1,80 for white. The receipts recently have been comparatively light, but the supply, nevertheless, is fully up to the demand. There is considerable inquiry for Oats and the market, in consequence, is considerably firmer; we look for some new at 40@42 and prime old at 44@45—sales of new, to arrive, at 42. Corn continues dull and prices are if anything a shade lower; we continue to quote, however, at 57@58; sale of two cars of shelled reported at 57. Rye is quiet and unchanged at 75@80. Western Spring Barley is firm and higher in consevuence of an advance in freights; we now quote at 90 to 95 cts.

GROCERIES—Trade is fair, better than it has been but there is still plenty of room for improvement. Sugars are strong and lower here relatively than in the east, especially refined goods. Coffee is dull and the tendancy continues downward.

SUGARS—Standard Hards, 13¼; A 12 @ 12⅝; B 11⅞ to 12; Ex C 11⅜ to 11⅝; C 11⅛; Chesapeake extra C 11⅜; Molasses Sugars 8¾ to 10¾; P. R. 10 to 10¾; Demerara 11½ to 11⅝.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 23; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24½.

RICE—Carolina 9 to 9¾; Rangoon 7¾ to 8; Patna 8¾.

SPICES—Grain Pepper 23; Alspice 18; Cassia 50; Cloves 30; Nutmegs 1,25.

HAY—Baled may be fairly quoted at $27 to $31 per ton, according to quality. Sales from country wagons at $25@33.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

LUMBER—Following are the yard prices: Unplaned lumber—Clear, per M. ft. $65; First common, per M. ft., $55; second do., $30; third do., $27; sheeting, $22; hemlock joist and scantling, $20; pine frame lumber, $30; planed lumber—First common, $60, clear, $70; flooring boards, $35; partition boards, $45; shelving, on both sides, $35; do, on one side, $33; moulded weather boarding, $37; one half-inch patent planed do., $25; one half-inch patent unplaned do., $20; twelve inch vertical do., $35; oak and pine flooring boards, $45; Moulded battens, $50; No. 1, 18 inch sawed shingles, $6,50; lath, $4,50.

ONIONS—Quiet and lower; we now quote at $2,50@3,00 per bbl.

POTATOES—Irish may qe quoted at $1,75@2,25 per bbl. Sweets $5@6; the outside figure for Prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8¾c; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c. Clear Sides, 11; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼; Clear Sides, 12c; Sugar Cured Hams, 18c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10¾c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $16.50.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens at 50 to 60cts per pair, as to size.

SEEDS—There is considerable inquiry for Timothy seed and we can report sales to the trade at $3,90@4, and in small lots at $4,25. Flax Seed is scarce and in demand at $1,80.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Commercial List* says: The market for Foreign continues dull, and very little business is being transacted. Some manufacturers are in town, but they show no disposition to lay in stocks beyond actual necessities. Cape is in limited request at about previous figures. South American is in light stock, but quite sufficient for present demand; the quality is mainly of inferior descriptions. Buenos Ayres Sheep Skins are also in light stock, but in the absence of demand, nothing has been done. Domestic remains quiet, as for some time past. There is perhaps a little more disposition on the part of farmers to meet buyers, and more business is looked for. We quote choice Ohio about 60 cts, and Michigan 55@57. Texas is in fair stock, and good may be quoted about 38@43 cents.

BOSTON.—The *Shipping List* reports a dull market last week, manufacturers being reluctant to purchase, and holders equally indifferent about realizing. Most of our manufacturers are carrying large stocks of goods. Some few are sold up and even ahead of production, but these are exceptions, and until goods take a favorable, turn they will be indifferent about supplies of Wool. New Fleece comes forward slowly, and the assortment on the market, particularly of fine Wools, is smaller than any previous year for a long time, at this season. The stock of Foreign has also been considerably reduced by recent transactions, and manufacturers, it is well known, hold comparatively small stocks. With any increase demand, cheap lots would soon disappear. At this time last year, the bulk of the Western clip had passed into hands of dealers and manufacturers. Now it is held mostly in the interior and is not available for immediate consumption. The sales of the week have been 525,000 lbs Domestic, and 550,000 lbs Foreign—in all, 1,075,000 lbs. The sales include 182,000 lbs Fleece at 59@62½ cts per lb for No. 1, X and XX Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin, and 56 for low Western; 54,000 lbs combing and delaine Fleece and pulled, 65@73, with unwashed at 48; 45,500 lbs unwashed Fleece, 49½ for Georgia, and 38@53 for heavy to choice medium Western; 11,200 lbs Western tub washed, 65@68; 22,700 lbs scoured, including Mestiza and California, 72½@81,00; 140,000 lbs pulled, 65@72½ for Eastern super, and 56@67½ for Western super and X, black super 45@57, and California 52½; 62,000 lbs California Fleece, 45@50 for Spring, and 20@30 for Fall.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The *Shipping List* of the 11th says: The market for Scotch pig has stiffened considerably since our last, and, as foreshadowed in previous issues, prices seem to have commenced an upward turn. Holders are firm, and we do not hear of any Eglinton to be had now at anything less than $52, while some holders ask $53. The fact that the late advances are likely to be permanent, has forced itself upon the minds of buyers, who have entered the market and purchased more freely than for some time past. So far as we can learn, there is no speculation, the business done being for actual consumption, which seems to confirm the idea that full prices will prevail in the future. We quote Eglinton $52@53, Glengarnock $54@55, and Gartsherrie $56@57. The stock of Coltness is concentrated in few hands and holders are reluctant to give quotations. We understand a holder was offered $55 for large lots of Gartsherrie, which was refused, as at present cost of the article on the other side, it cannot be laid down for less than $60. We note sales of 300 tons Coltness, part before our last, at $58; 120 do. Gartsherrie, $57; 50 do. Langloan, to close a shipment, $54; 250 do. Eglinton, part $53; 100 do. Clyde, and 100 do. Monckland, on private terms. In Domestic, the market continues very firm—the same state of things exists as for some months past, viz., a scarcity of the Lehigh brands, while for small lots that may be obtainable full prices are asked; we quote No. 1 $55@56, and Gray Forge $46@49, with sales of 200 tons No. 1 Allentown, from one consumer to another, at about $56; 100 do. $57; and 300 do. at Philadelphia, from a speculator, on terms not made public.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Slooms

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD FOR P. R. R. CO., Lessees.

Caughey & H.	9	Reese G & Co.	2
Nimick & Co.	8	Wm Smith	4
J. Reamer	1	L. Peterson	2
Total			29

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

Caughey & H.	1	Malin & B.	3
James W. Poter	1	J. Moorhead	3
Reese G & Co.	1	Dilworth P & Co.	1
Total			10

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Moorhead & Co.	4	Hussey W & Co.	1
Lucy Furnance	15	J. Moorhead	1
Nimick & Co.	6	Isabella Furnace	5
Total			32

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Lewis O & F.	1	W. Smith	1
McKnight P & Co.	9		
Total			11

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 12, 1872.

Crude continues dull and weak and prices have still further declined; we now quote at $3,15@3,20 per bbl. at Parker against $3,26@3,22½, on Wednesday; $3,15 at Parker is but a shade over 8¼ cts. per gallon here. Refined is quiet and unchanged; Spot 23; last half September, 23¾@23¾. No quotations beyond September and there seems to be no disposition manifested to operate in futures.

Oil Barrels unchanged; $1,85 for country and $1,95 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Cosmos O W, acct. W Forker	148
Model O W, acct. J. Bushnell	456
Nonpareil O W, acct. J. Bushnell	504
Brilliant O W, acct. J. Bushnell	906
American O W, acct. Waring K & Co	462
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	234
Commercial O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	924
Total	3864

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 12—5 P. M.—Consols: Money 92¾@92½; 5-20s '65, 93¼; 5-20s '67 92¾; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 87¾; Erie 38¾. Linseed oil 36s 10d. Turpentine 44s 6d.

PARIS, September 12.—Rentes 55¼f 37c.

LIVERPOOL, September 12.—Cotton tending downward; middling upland 9⅞@10d; middling Orleans 10¼d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat 12s 6d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 9d@29s. Cheese 60s. Cumberland middles 35s; short rib middles 37s 6d. Turpentine scarce; 45s.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Cotton lower; sales 4,000 bales; middling uplands 21¾c. Flour heavy and unsettled; receipts 6,000 barrels; superfine western and State $5@6,40; common to good $7@7,25; good to choice $8,05@8,15; white wheat extra $8,15@9,40; extra Ohio $7,15@9,25; St. Louis $7,40@10. Rye flour advancing; supply light; $6,15@6,25. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky steady; 92½c. Wheat steady; good export demand; new Chicago spring $1,48; No. 3 spring $1,52@1,53; No. 2 old mixed $1,56; new No. 2 $1,58; old and new No. 2 mixed $1,63; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,62½; amber western $1,70; winter red and amber Illinois $1,55@1,70. Rye quiet and steady; 73@75c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn higher; good export demand; steamer western mixed 63@63¼c; sail do 63¾@64c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 64¼@64½c. Oats a shade better; moderate business; western 44¼@44½c; Ohio 45@52c; new 33@44c. Eggs steady; western 25@26c. Hay unchanged. Hops quiet; in buyers' favor. Coffee firm; Rio 21¼@17¾c. Sugar active; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; Cuba 8¼@9¾c. Molasses dull. Rice dull 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum: Crude 12c; Refined 22¼@22½c. Turpentine firm; 60@61c. Pork more active, steady; mess $14@14,10; Prime mess $13,50. Beef unchanged, mid. dles quiet and firm; short clear, January and February, 8¾c; December 8¼c. Lard and butter unchanged. Cheese quiet, 10¼@14½c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 12.—Beeves to-day, 3,100, making 8,000 thus far this week, against 10,600 last week; fat cattle not plenty, and held their own at 12¾@13½c; a few choice 14c; medium abundant at 11¾@12c; poor, including Texans, very plenty, a drug at 7¾@8¼c; a few prime to Cheakers at 10¾c, but Indiana many natives; stock not all sold; close bad. Sheep: 340 to-day, and 18,900 thus far this week, against 20,600 last week; trade rather dull at 5@6¾c for sheep, and 6½@8¾c for lambs, most lots selling at 8@8¼c; 1 car Kentucky, 60 lbs, going at 8c. Hogs: 79 cars, making 2,700 so far this week, against 28,000 one week ago; dressed steady at 6¾@6¾c; pigs selling at 7@7¼c; several cars sold alive at 5@5¾c; a car, 150 lbs, Ohio 5¾c.

BUFFALO, September 12.—Cattle: receipts today 22; making the total for the week thus far 6,120, or 360 cars, against 582 last week; market void of life; but few cattle offering; yards bare of stock, except of few odds and ends, and inferior grades of Texans which are not wanted at any price; good stock firm and strong at yesterday's quotations; 18 Indiana steers 1,072 lbs, at $4,90; 77 Michigan, 933 to 1,214, at $4,50@5; 26 Missouri, 1,024, at $5,20; 16 Ohio, 1,385, at $5,12½; 150 Illinois, 1,160 to 1,189, at $6@6,50; 52 Illinois cows and heifers 1,196 lbs, at $6,30; 41 Michigan stockers, 872 to 928, at $4; sheep and lambs: receipts for to-day 1,600, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,800 against 17,800. The market continues dull and heavy at yesterday's quotations. Sales 1,150 Michigan sheep, 79@93 lbs, at $4,50@5,50; 107 Indiana sheep, 79 lbs., at $5,50; 62 Canada sheep, 110 to 120 lbs., at $5,37½@5,50; 745 Canada lambs 63 to 75 lbs, at $6,50@7. Hogs: receipts 5,900, making total supply for the week thus far 23,300 against 17,100 last week. There is a good demand for desirable hogs at $4,75@5 for common stock neglected; sales 200 Ohio, 223 to 225 lbs, at $5,10@6,26. 105 stillers, 277 lbs, at $5,00; 98 stillers, 242 lbs, at $5,12½.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 12.—Flour firm; good inquiry. Wheat firm at $1,22½@1,23½, seller September; $1,18¾ seller October. Corn firmer; 37¾@37½c cash; 38¾c seller October; rejected 35c. Oats steady; 24¾c cash; 25¾c seller October; rejected 20¼@26¾c. Rye quiet and firm; 55¼@56c. Barley strong; higher; good demand; No. 2 67c spot; 65c seller September; No. 3 57c; sample 65@80@85c. Provisions inactive and nominal. Pork $14,50 cash, seller September; $14, seller October. Lard firm; winter nominal at 9c; summer 8¾c. Sugar cured hams nominally unchanged. Meats dull; heavy; short ribs 8¾c; reported sales at 8¾c; shoulders nominally 6¼c. Whisky firm; saleable at 89c; sales of 200 barrels. Freights quiet; sail 12½c for corn and 13½c for wheat to Buffalo; 10c for corn to Collingwood; asking 19@20¾c to Oswego; 20¼@22c to Kingston.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—Cotton higher; grades advanced; middling 21c. Flour dull, and prices a shade lower; $7,50@7,75. Wheat dull, and prices drooping; red $1,40@1,45; white $1,55@1,65. Corn steady, and in moderate demand; 45c old 75c; new 68@72c. Oats steady, and in moderate demand; 40c; new 26@33c. Barley quiet, and unchanged; 60@90c. Groceries firm, and in fair demand. Oils firm. Butter: demand fair and market firm at 20@23c. Eggs steady with a moderate demand. Pork dull and prices are nominal at $13,12½@13,25. Lard: demand fair and market firm at 8¾@9c. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm with sales at 6¼c; sides held at 8¾@9¼c—¼c less freely offered. Bacon: demand fair at 7¼@10¾c@10¾c; hams, sugar cured, 14@17c summer and winter. Hogs: demand fair and prices advanced; $4,50@5,10. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 90c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The market was very active for all goods. Prints have been generally advanced in price, and are in increased request at advanced rates, as the stocks of favorite brands are rapidly decreasing. All other cotton goods were firm, with a hardening tendency. Foreign goods are in request with firm prices. Dress goods sold at auction to-day at an advance on former prices. Silks, velvets and ribbons active at fully former rates.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 12.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan $1,63½; No. 2 do $1,48; amber Michigan $1,47; seller September $1,47@1,47½. No 2 amber Michigan demand; No. 1 red $1,57; No. 2 do $1,41@1,46. Corn quiet and unchanged in every respect; high mixed 46¼c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 36@37c; No. 2 29@29½c. Pork and lard nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—Flour flat; superfine $4,50@5,50; extra $5,25@6,25. Wheat quiet and steady; fair and choice red western $1,60@1,70. Rye: old 75@80c; new 75c. Corn dull; yellow 65½c. Oats unchanged. Whisky 94c. Petroleum: 16¾c for crude; refined 23¾@23¾c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—Bran firmer at $1. Hay $26@29. Pork dull and lower; held at $14. Bacon dull and drooping at 8, 10½, 10¾@11c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair 10¼c. Cotton demoralized; sales of 300 bales; low middlings nominally 20c; receipts 1,515; exports to New York 15,105.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 12.—Flour steady and in moderate demand: XX spring, $6,00@7,00. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,29½@1,27. Corn steady; No. 2, 37c. Oats in fair demand and market firm; No. 2, 25½c. Rye in fair demand; No. 1, 65c. Barley, 66c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION R. R., Sept. 12.—1 car lumber, Mullen S & Co; 1 bbl eggs, J H Clarke & Co; 2 cars f seed, Thompson & L; 1 do f seed, Voeghely K & Co; 1 do l posts, Douglas H; 2 cars f seed, M B Sugdam; 5 sks wool, Union Woollen Mills; 2 bbls wine, M Grogan; 100 bbls flour, 12 sks t seed, Scear & Gc; 100 bbls glue, F W Gerdis; 1 car lumber, Thompson & S; 1 do lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do oats, W C Brown & Co; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do oats, I Hippley; 1 do staves, M Hemphill; 69 hides, G L Stimple; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 5 bxs soap, S Lyer; 2 bbls eggs, H Lenz; 25 bgs t seed, I Hippley; 48 sks flour W Thompson; 20 do do, J S Brown; 20 bgs 20 bbls, 60 sks do, R H Steel & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. September 12.—6 cares barley, W J Meek; 10 bales hops, J White Jr; 20 bxs do, J S Dilworth & Co; 15 bbls spirits, S S Watters & Co; 10 do do, Littell & M; 51 pails tobacco, Wormser & C; 30 bgs t seed, G A Martin; 99 do do, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 38 do do, J Hinkle; 14 do do, Scobia & Co; 200 bbls flour, D Wallace; 18 sks potatoes, Woodworth & D; 3 bbls, Duncan & T; 6 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 8 do do, C E Boswick; 54 hides, 125 bdls do, 1 bbl tallow Hammett & Son; 50 bxs cheese, Watt L & Co; 50 do do, W Cooper & Co. 25 hides, J Calery & Co; 16 bls rags, H R McClellan; 5 pkgs h ware, A Dean; 110 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 13 sks po.atoes, 3 bbls apples, E Tait; 7 rolls leather, E Bentel; 27 bxs grapes, Woodworth & D; 30 doz brooms, Arbuckle & Co; 1 car oats, Houck McC & Co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., September 12.—1 car lumber, Mellon Bros; 1 do do, Slack & S; 1 do do, Aubrey M & B; 1 do clay, Dickson M & Co; 1 do oats, Vogt M & Co; 1 do clay, Park Bros; 2 racks, J W Morrison; 1 bdl mdse, G A Kelly & Co; 2 crates work, J Bigger & Son; 5 bbls l oil, Dalzell & T; 14 bgs rags, McCullough & S; 1 lot chairs, T B Young; 6 cider mills, Scobie H & S; 6 kgs butter, Head C & Co; 5 crates grapes, W S Steel, 2 cases cigars, J N K Gilmore; 4 bxs washers, Lewis O & F; 1 case cigars, D C Maginn; 1 do do, S W Baker; 2 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 1 pump, J M McIntosh; 21 bgs barley, Watt L & Co; 3 bbls o meal, F W Jenkins & Bro; 10 bbls apples, J A Graff; 5 bbls flour, Marvin's Bakery; 11 bbls apples, J J Pettit; 2 do do, Seaton & R; 100 bbls wine, G Fritz; 1 do do, A Specht; 1 do do, R Schaffhaur; 1 do do, A Weigand; 2 do do, J Windstein; 1 do do, J Rhoe; 6 bbls l oil, B B Floyd & Co; 2,000 ft lumber Pittsburgh Locomotive Co; 1 bbl eggs, Livingston Bros; 24 chairs, Lemon & W; 11 do do, Dauler & Son; 50 sunds, F Duff & Sons; 100 sks oats, John Rose; 2 crates cigars, B Kohn; 2 do do, D Einster, 2 do do, 1 box do, E Poerstal; 1 do do, H T Johns; 1 do do, 2 crates do, H Gautschii; 1 box mdse, Wm Kercheer & Co; 1 do c tops, R Musgrave; 36 sks oats, Schnelbach & H; 12 bbls apples, A J Cain.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS R. R. September 12.—4 bbls tobacco, W J Caskey; 2 bbls eggs, E Smith; 4 beef hides, Jas Callery; 2 cars wheat, Hitchcock McC & Co; 5 cars shooks, Alex McClure; 119 sks corn, W Welsh & Co; 100 bbls flour, in sks, F W Jenkins; 1 box coffee, Rinehart & S; 20 kgs powder, A Kirk; 2 cook stoves, John B Herron; 9 bxs h ware, Logan G & Co; 1 car c mills, Scobia N & S; 300 bushels corn, M F Herron & Co; 50 bbls h wine, A Neibaum; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 1 car cider mills, S Hare & Son; 46 bdls rags, House H & Co; 150 sks ship stuff, Bricker & Co; 140 bbls cement, Laing & McK; 40 sewing machines, Wm Sumner & Co; 1323 pcs shoulders, E H Meyers & Co; 1 car hay, 1 do corn, Scott & G; 29 bbls oil, J R Hunter; 1 do do, W L Jones & Co; 7 car pcs, W J Meek; 2 do wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 oats, W J Meek; 2 do wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 oats, Clarke & Co; 2 cars f seed, Thompson & L; 1 do f seed, Voeghely K & Co; 1 do l posts, Douglas H; 2 cars f seed, M B Sugdam; 5 sks wool, Union Woollen Mills; 2 bbls wine, M Grogan; 100 bbls flour, 12 sks t seed, Scear & Gc; 100 bbls glue, F W Gerdis; 1 car lumber, Thompson & S; 1 do lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do oats, W C Brown & Co; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do oats, I Hippley; 1 do staves, M Hemphill; 69 hides, G L Stimple; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 5 bxs soap, S Lyer; 2 bbls eggs, H Lenz; 25 bgs t seed, I Hippley; 48 sks flour W Thompson; 20 do do, J S Brown; 20 bgs 20 bbls, 60 sks do, R H Steel & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. A. SLEE, No. 264 PENN STREET.—Longer in the practice of Special and Chronic Diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, diseases of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfit the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sundays excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street. ja10:1d&W

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Drs. Jordan and Davieson,

Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to their increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,

1625 Filbert Street, Philadelphia.

Just published: PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PREMATURE DECAY, being a synopsis of Lectures delivered at the great Institute of Anatomy, 807 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, to which is added an important essay on MARRIAGE, the whole illustrated with numerous interesting cases from actual practice. This interesting work will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Address

DRS. JORDAN & DAVIESON,
1625 Filbert street, Philadelphia.

All letters will receive immediate attention. Address 1625 FILBERT STREET, Philadelphia. au8:m29:m60

Speedily Cured.—All Forms

of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impot

HOME NEWS.

TO-NIGHT.

The Grand Rally at Hare's Hotel.

Another grand out-door mass meeting will be held this evening in front of Hare's Hotel, Liberty street. This is the old stamping ground upon which there never yet has been any meeting that was not an immense one and a grand success. Let Republicans keep up the record to-night by turning out in full force, thus showing their increased interest in the campaign. The speakers selected for the occasion are Col. Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, who has elsewhere in the State been enthusiastically received and proved one fleetive speaker, and our own well known townsman, the Hon. Robert McKnight, whose ability on the stump has often been manifested here. Republicans, rally once again!

Pittsburgh Councils—Special Meeting.

We are requested to announce that, by order of the President, a special meeting of Pittsburgh Councils will be held on Saturday (to-morrow) afternoon at two o'clock.

Fire in Allegheny.

About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the planing mill of Messrs. Douglas & Hays, on North avenue, Allegheny. An alarm was sounded from box 21, and although the department responded very promptly the fire could not be extinguished for nearly an hour, owing to the very inflammable material which the flames had to feed upon. The fire was confined to the building, however, and was finally extinguished. The loss will amount to about four thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have caught from the furnace.

The National Chorus.

I am requested to, and do with pleasure, solicit the participation of my pupils and musical friends in a National Chorus to be sung at the opening of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, and to which the choirs of both cities have already consented to lend their assistance.

CLEMENT TETRDUCK.

The vocal talent of the two cities and boroughs is requested to meet at old City Hall at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning for rehearsal.

By order of the committee.

W. C. SMITHE,
T. F. HOUSTON.

Who Speaks First?

The three storied brick dwelling of ten rooms and all modern appurtenances and conveniences, owned and occupied by Mr. Henry Higby, with the lot fronting 24 feet on Ridge street, at No. 338 and extending through 200 feet to a 60 feet street, is one of the most desirable and eligible for a fine residence we know of in either city, and would be parted with only because the owner designs removing out of the State. There are a stable and a carriage house on the premises. The lot is thoroughly under drained. The outlook is upon the West Park and altogether this estate is such that we look for much competition for the purchase of it there it must be sold.

About Decorations.

There is nothing like painting to appeal to the taste, judgment and decision of the people. Where well and excellently done, the argument is most convincing. Our friend Mr. Crane, who is domiciled with us in the GAZETTE building, on the second floor, has furnished some of the very best, most artistic, and most spirited cards and mottos that have thus far appeared in the canvass. His last achievement has been the production of a very neat and pretty banner flag of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft, which he is prepared to supply at exceedingly low prices by the thousands. A better article of decoration could not well be selected. Call on Mr. Crane for anything in the decoration line. No where else can you be better suited.

Arrest of a Supposed Confidence Man.

Yesterday afternoon Chief Clark, of Allegheny, arrested a suspicious character at the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad depot in Allegheny, and he has very good reasons for believing that he is one of the gang of confidence men who have been operating lately in this vicinity. For several days Chief Clark has had his eye on this man, and yesterday he found him and his wife in the depot, preparing to take the next train for Chicago. He had shipped two large dry goods boxes, marked to a Reverend gentleman in Chicago. The Chief arrested the man and placed him in the lock-up, and stopped his baggage for the purpose of examining it. When arrested he gave his name as Webster, but afterward gave several other names. Shortly after being arrested he offered the Chief $100 if he would let him go. Mr. Clark, however, couldn't see it, and landed his man safe in the lock-up.

Railroad Iron and the Profits of Traffic.

The rise in the price of coal and iron, as well as in wood and wages, has given the leading railroad men a good deal of concern. The average wear of railroad bars is estimated from seven to ten years; so that the proprietors of old railroads are as much interested in the future of iron as the projectors of new lines. It is quite certain that the high prices of the materials named, if continued, will go far to absorb a good share of the profits of traffic. There is, however, this counterveiling remedy: continued high prices will, in the nature of things, produce economy in consumption, the result of which will be to bring down prices. It is to be remembered that the rise in the price of iron is not of so much consequence to railroad men as it seems on its face, as the old iron weighs from 80 to 90 per cent. of the new iron, and the price of the old iron has risen in proportion, so that the difference the companies are required to pay for renewals is not so serious as the advance in the price of new iron would seem to indicate.

Woman's Suffrage Association.

The unpropitious weather prevented a very large attendance at the meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association, which was held last evening over the Third National bank, on Wood street. Miss Hindman presided, and the Association was addressed by the Rev. T. N. Boyle, pastor of the South Common M. E. Church, Allegheny.

After introducing his address by a few general remarks, the speaker made a touching appeal for fallen women, and argued that they might be saved before they had sunk too low in their crimes. They were not treated with the respect of male criminals, and thus they were hurried onward in their downward course. The three reasons which the speaker gave for granting women the ballot were: First, it would be a weapon with which she could protect herself; second, it would tend to purify politics, and, third, it would be doing nothing more than justice to her.

The address was listened to very attentively, and although their numbers were small, the members seem to be not in the least discouraged for the success of their cause.

Letting Deferred.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Building Committee of the School of Reform for opening bids for making three and one-half millions brick for the new buildings contemplated. There were, hower, a number of parties who asked for additional time to visit the farm on which the brick are to be made, in Washington county, and the time for receiving bids was accordingly extended to Saturday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when it is probable this large job will be let to the lowest responsible bidder.

As the managers of the Pennsylvania School of Reform (late House of Refuge) have purchased the Montgomery farm near Canonsburg, and are making vigorous preparations to remove to it the extensive and very valuable grounds and buildings now occupied in the lower part of Allegheny are to be brought into the market for sale. We understand if they are not sold in a body for manufacturing purposes, for which they are admirably suited, the material will be sold off and the grounds subdivided into building lots and disposed of in that way. This property is very valuable and the location for either of the uses suggested is extremely eligible and will doubtless command a good price. The proceeds of the sale will be applied to defray the cost of the improvements on the new site.

THE LADIES MEETING.

Subsistence Committee—Meeting To-day.

Yesterday afternoon the ladies appointed as a Subsistence Committee met at the Lincoln club rooms. The following ladies were added to the committee:

Miss Annie Gunning, Miss Lizzie Dickson, Miss Birdie Dickson, Mrs. John Black, Mrs. Mary Reiter, Miss Mollie Hay, Miss Ella Hay, Miss Vene Berger, Miss Minnie Reed, Miss Hobbs, Mrs. John Paisley, Mrs. Wm. Holtzheimer, Mrs. Holland Riddle, Mrs. Meanor, Mrs. Leonard S. Johns, Miss Annie Duff, Mrs. Maggie Dieret, Miss Nannie Beck, Mrs. John H. Stewart, Mrs. James S. Negley and Mrs. N. V. Smith. The above, and all who feel interested in the cause, are requested to meet the committee at three o'clock this afternoon in the Reception Room of the new City Hall, on Smithfield street. Let there be a large meeting, and particularly let those ladies attend who did so much for the success of the fair the other day.

Supplies of food of every description may be sent to the old city hall at and after ten o'clock on Monday morning, notification of the same to be left with the committee at headquarters, 68 Smithfield street.

COLLECTING THE REVENUE TAX.

A Remunerative Occupation—Personating a Revenue Officer—Arrest and Bail Bond.

On Wednesday afternoon a young man named J. L. Caldwelder, from Bradford county, was arrested on the charge of personating a revenue collector. He was brought to this city by Deputy U. S. Marshal Gossler, who arrested him on a warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner Gamble.

Evidences of his guilt were found upon his person in the shape of a blank receipt book, and a large number of Greeley campaign documents. If there could be any doubt of his guilt upon finding the book, that doubt would be entirely removed by the discovery of the above mentioned campaign documents.

It seems that he commenced operations in Northumberland and Snyder counties, where he called upon a number of liquor and tobacco dealers in representing himself as a revenue officer, would require statements of their business. He would then assess the tax, and upon payment of the same would fill up the receipts, designating the amount paid and branch of business. He signed the name to the same, and on the back would write: "I endorse this for 1872." He succeeded in swindling some thirty or forty different persons, obtaining from them sums varying from fifteen up to thirty dollars. In some instances he happened a tax for manufacturing cider, and in other cases home made wines. Some individuals were requited to pay an "extra" tax on certain brands of cigars and tobacco, and several paid different sums on various articles. It is supposed that he made considerable money by this ingenious device, and might have made a great deal more had not the U. S. authorities interrupted his remunerative business. He was brought before the Commissioner for a hearing, and as he could not give bail was committed to jail for trial.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting last Night—Routine Business Disposed of—Monthly Reports—New Improvements Ordered—The Purchase of the Gas Works.

Allegheny Councils had a regular monthly meeting last night, in their Chambers City Building.

SELECT COUNCILS.

JAMES MCBRIER.....President,
J. R. OXLEY.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order by President McBrier at a quarter to eight o'clock. Present Messrs. Cochran, Hilke, Hockestine, Kirkpatrick, Megraw, Moul, Ousley, Alexander Patterson, J. C. Patterson, Riddle, Schoyer, Smith, Sweeney, McBriar, President.

Minutes read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MOORE, petition for grading and paving of Perry street. Referred.

Mr. MEHAFFY, petition for sewer on Center alley, Fourth ward. Referred.

Mr. SCHOYER, petition from property owners on Fountain street, asking for repeal of ordinance opening a street in rear of Fountain street property, and parallel with it. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. HUCKESTINE, communication from citizens of Eighth ward complaining of the assessments for building a bridge on Ravine street. Referred.

Mr. COCHRAN petitioned for gas lamps on Market street. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. RIDDLE, chairman of the Finance Committee, presented their report. They reported in reference to the resolution authorizing an investigation into the "Boyd Farm" matter, that it was not necessary as the suit against the city had been withdrawn. They offered a resolution authorizing the payment of $124.99 to Wm. Zehnder for one and one half months salary as Meat Inspector, and also a resolution for payment of $81 to Robert Clay as one months salary for assisting in Treasurers office, also a resolution authorizing the payment of $22.25 to County Recorder, Hunter, for Recording Ordinances. The Committee reported the following as the daily balances for the past month, at $548.14. Report received and resolutions adopted.

Mr. RIDDLE presented the monthly report of the Controller, showing expenditures for the month as follows:

No. 1 Salaries	$ 2,031 79
" 3 Fire Department	2,231 05
" 5 Streets	3,662 84
" 6 Wharves	274 80
" 8 Police	3,508 68
" 9 Contingent Fund	288 24
" 11 Water	8,077 61
" 13 Gas	429 95
" 16 City Property	18 00
" 17 Sanitary	5 00
Total	$20,565 94

Report received and warrants ordered.

NEW SURVEYS

Ms. HUCKESTINE from the Committee on Survey reported a resolution urging the City Engineer to locate and survey the southern line of Sample & Gilmore's property on the Hillside in the Ninth ward, in order that the dispute in relation to the change of line of a street, which had been complained of by Rev. J. W. Wilhelm, a property owner there.

The resolution created some discussion. The point at issue was that the property owners there contended that there was an alley in the plan which had been fenced up and was claimed by one of the property owners as his own. On the other hand it was claimed that this was merely a private dispute between persons owning property there,—a dispute which did not concern the city.

A vote was finally taken when the resolution was carried.

THE GAS WORKS.

Mr. SMITH presented a report from the Special Committee in purchase of the Allegheny Gas Works, setting forth that they had had several meetings, but had made no definite arrangements. In reference to their negotiations with the officers of the Gas Company the Committee reported as follows: "Your Committee received an offer from the Gas Company to reduce the price of gas to the private consumer fifteen cents per thousand feet, and to the city seven and one-half cents per thousand feet, in consideration whereof the city would be required to raise all its rights to take the works at a valuation as provided for in th eAct of Assembly. A further offer was made to sell the works to the city for $750,000 dollars.

Neither of these offers being satisfactory to the committee, they recommend that notice be given to the company, as required by law, and recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of Allegheny that the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny do, on the 1st day of May, 1873, avail themselves of the right to purchase, vested in them in the act incorporating the Allegheny Gas Company, approved the 18th day of March, 1852, and that the Clerks of Councils are instructed to notify the President and managers of the company of the passage of this resolution.

The committee also asked to be continued.

Report received, resolution passed, and the committee continued.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Committee on Streets, presented their report. The Committee reported a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to have Henry street opened as laid out in George Breed's plan, to Nixon street. Also a resolution instructing the Street Coommissioner to have Beamer alley cleared and opened. Report received and ordinances accompanying disposed of as follows:

Ordinances for services on School, Sandusky, Federal, Taggart, Monterey, Darrah and Ohio streets and on Slush and Soehhart alleys, which were all passed finally. Ordinances for grading and paving North, Diamond, Juniata and High streets, and Evans and Butterenp alley, rear of Grant Engine House; for grading Hill, Lager and Louria streets; for opening of Haydie street; for repairing and regrading Sandusky street, all of which were passed finally, under a supervision of the rulers. An ordinance for sewer on New Brighton road was laid over, also ordinance for grading and paving North Diamond street.

Mr. PATTERSON also presented a petition for a repeal of the ordinance for the opening of Henderson street in the Hill District, Third ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

MORE WATER PIPES.

Mr. SMITH offered the report of the Committee on Water, with a resolution instructing the Superintendent of Water Works to place water pipes on Stanton avenue and Preble street. Report received and resolution passed finally.

Mr. RIDDLE, a resolution for the erection of a gas lamp corner Allegheny and North avenues. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. SMITH, a resolution instructing the Health Officer to institute legal measures to prevent the dumping of garbage and filth along the line of South avenue. Passed.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON, a resolution instructing the street Committee in letting the contract for the paving of Juniata street, to so let it that all curbstone that is now there, together with brick pavement, in good condition, be allowed to remain. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. PATTERSON, resolution authorizing the placing of water pipe on Juniata street. Referred.

Also, resolution for erection of three stone drinking fountains at such points in the city as the City Engineer and the Committee on City Property might deem expedient. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. PATTERSON also moved a reconsideration of their action in passing the ordinance for the grading and paving of Juniata street, that it might be referred to the Street Committee, with other papers in relation to the street. Carried.

Mr. MCBRIER (Mr. Schoyer in the Chair.) offered an ordinance fixing the width of Henderson street in the Nunnery Hill plan at a width of thirty feet from the old city line to Warren street.

After some discussion, the ordinance was read three times and passed.

Mr. MOORE, a resolution for the regrading and paving of the sidewalk on the northern side of Ohio street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, a resolution for placing a fire plug on Herr's Island. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, a resolution requiring the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway to repave between their tracks on Federal street and Suspension bridge to Ohio street. Carried.

Mr. SMITH, a resolution for the suspension of all proceedings in reference to the laying out of a street on Nunnery Hill, parallel to Fountain street, until further orders. Carried.

Mr. ALEX. PATTERSON, a resolution authorizing the Water Committee to have a large water main put down on Rebecca street, and that the Finance Committee be instructed to recommend the manner of raising the funds to pay for the same. Read three times and passed finally.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

ALFRED SLACK.....President
ROBERT DILWORTH.....Clerk

Present—Messrs. Brown, Cooke, Fisher, Ackley, Altvator, Hunker, Hastings, Jones, Knox, McNeill, McRoberts, Rigby, Rea, Smith, Siedeford, Wettach, Walter and President Slack.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. KNOX presented a petion for the opening of a Street in the Sixth ward, from Sedgewick street. Referred.

Mr. JONES, petition for changing the name of Rush alley to Rush street. Referred.

Also, petition for water pipe on Chartiers street. Referred.

Mr. COOKE, Resolution for flag stone crossing on Beaver avenue and Page street. Referred.

Mr. ALTVATER, petition for continuation of a sewer from Jefferson street up Lane alley to Plank Road. Referred.

Mr. ALTWATER, resolution for cast iron street culverts placed at the crossings of Third street and Lean and Chestnut street and Madison avenue. Referred.

Mr. BROWN, petition for a gas lamp on West Diamond street. Referred.

Mr. HOLEY, resolution for flag stone crossings at Sampson street, at the end of Middle alley. Also, two on Sampson steeet at the intersection of Arch street. Referred.

Mr. MCNEIL, resolution for flag stone crossings on Sandusky street at Park Way. Referred.

Same, petition for a gas lamp at the corner of Gay and Wahig alleys. Referred.

Mr. JONES, resolution for flagstone crossing at Adams street and Beaver avenue. Referred.

Mr. HASTINGS, communication from the Board of School Controllers, asking that the Council take no action in the proposed alteration of the city building until the report of the joint committee of Councils and the Board of Controllers relative to the removal of the Liberty is heard from. The resolution postponing action was lost.

Mr. RIGBY, resolution for a gas lamp on the corner of Taylor avenue and Drovers' alley. Referred.

Also, an ordinance for the grading and paving of Jackson street, from Tremont street to the west line of Geary's property. Referred.

Mr. HASTINGS, a communication from citizens complaining that the Western Avenue Railroad Company has laid three tracks on Beaver avenue, that hindered the citizens, complaining greatly, from following their business.

An ordinance allowing only two tracks to be placed on any street within the city limits was then read, and finally passed.

In S. C. this ordinance was laid on the table.

Mr. RIGBY from the Ordinance Committee presented an ordinance abolishing the office of board measurers and repealing the ordinance relative to measuring lumber. Report received and ordinance laid on the table.

MARKET RECEIPTS.

Mr. KNOX of the Market Committee presented the following statement of receipts during August:

Clerk of Markets	$1,418 80
24 Ward Scales	282 57
Diamond Scales	266 17
Isaac Hippely	24 00
Total	$1,991 54

Received and filed.

NEW GAS POSTS.

Mr. BROWN of the Gas Committee presented the report of that Committee, with a resolution attached for lamps and posts at the following places: Corner of Howard street and North avenue. Union avenue between Ohio street and South Diamond street.

Report received and resolution adopted.

Mr. WETTACH, an ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the second precinct of the Third ward, from the Gerst House to the new school-house on Chestnut street. Read three times and passed finally. S. C. concurred.

Select Council business was then taken up, and all concurred in, except in the resolution contained in the report of the Committee on City Property, removing the library from its present location to make room for the proposed alteration in the city buildings. In S. C. passed; C. C. laid the resolution over to next meeting.

The ordinance for grading, paving and curbing of High street, Seventh ward, in S. C. passed, in C. C. laid over to next meeting.

Adjourned.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Eighteenth Ward.

A large and spirited ward meeting was held last night in front of Hoffman's Hotel in the Eighteenth ward. The meeting was officered by Mr. J. S. Davidson as President, Messrs. H Williams, C. W. Lewis, C. Seibert, and John Herron as Vice Presidents, and John McMasters Secretary. The addresses were made by Messrs. John S. Robb and G. M. McMasters, whose remarks elicited frequent and hearty applause.

Meeting on Mount Washington.

A meeting was held in Mount Washington last night, which was largely attended notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The meeting was called to order by Mr. L. Hauch, when the following officers were chosen:

President—S. S. Boggs.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Loffle, John Wilbert, S. H. Goldthrope, Edward Bratt, Isaac Ambler, John McGuffin, C. S. Fetterman, H. B. Smithson, Henry Meyer, John Pare.

Secretaries—Robert Armstrong, Chas. Dalley.

Stirring addresses were made by Messrs. Jno. S. Lamble and Fred. Luty.

John Mercer Langston.

This distinguished orator, will address the citizens of Allegheny county, this evening in the Diamond square, Allegheny City. Mr. Langston has few, if any superiors, as an orator, in this country. His clear, resonant voice, from which issues words of burning eloquence, holds his audience spell-bound for hours. One of the interesting features of the occasion will be the parade of colored Republican Clubs of Allegheny and Pittsburgh. Duquesne, Grand Central, 8th, 9th, 13th and other Pittsburgh clubs will be out. The 3d Ward Banner Club, Second Ward Star Club, and 5th and 6th Ward Clubs of Allegheny, will make their first appearance. B. F. Pollock, Esq., has been authorized by the Committee on Organization and the Committee on Speakers to arrange all the details. An interesting time may be expected, and we urge all who can to be present.

The Flag and Banner Presentation.

The colored ladies of the Third ward, Allegheny, having prepared an elegant banner and flag last evening was the time and the Republican stand in the Diamond was the place selected for their presentation by a committee of ladies, to Prof. S. A. Neale, President of the Grant, Wilson and Hartranft colored Club. The banner and flag were displayed on the stand and universally admired. Both were most creditable to the taste and zeal of the patriotic ladies. Miss Barnes on behalf of the committee, made a well conceived and well expressed presentation speech, which was responded to in his usual felicitous manner, by Prof. Neale. The crowd assembled was unexpectedly large, and Mr. Benjamin F. Pulpress, who presided, with the aid of a number of Vice Presidents, thought so large an audience should not be dismissed without a few speeches and accordingly Messrs. Myler, Mayor Callow, McKelvy, King and Hutchison successively took the stand and made brief but telling speeches which were literally applauded. Mr. Pulpress, after a brief but well applied speech announced the order of future meetings and marchings of the club, which seems determined to work diligently and well until the day of judgment, against Greeley and the other Republican Judases, and the old enemy to whom they have gone over.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

William Pollock, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, entered a plea of nolle contendre to a charge of selling liquor without license. He was sentenced to pay a fine of seventy-five dollars and costs.

In the case of Edward Meanor, indicted for malicious mischief, a nolle pros. was entered by permission of the Court, on the payment of the costs by the prosecutrix, Gertrude M. Brown.

A nolle pros. was entered in the case of the Com. vs. R. C. Howard, charged with embezzlement by Daniel Morgan. The prosecutor paid the costs.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Mary Dennison. The defendant is the young girl whose exploits in sneak thieving caused so much excitement a few weeks since. She was arraigned on a charge of stealing a set of garnet jewelry from the residence of J. G. Bennett. She entered a plea of guilty and was remanded.

George W. Crawford was tried on a charge of malicious trespass in destroying a fence on the property of James Crawford. The jury found a verdict of not guilty and directed James Crawford, the prosecutor, to pay the costs.

Hugh McCallum and Bernard Fritz, who plead guilty to a charge of larceny, were each sent to the Work House for one year. A nolle pros. was entered in the case of Daniel Sullivan, who was indicted with the defendants named.

Patrick Murphy, charged with assault and battery, on trial.

Trial List for Friday.

Commonwealth vs.

Philip Doughterty,	Robert Dickson,
John Helm,	John Reagan,
Wm. Lynn,	Wm. Campshill,
Thos. Hughes,	Jacob Krampef,
Fred Jones, "	Michael Conlon,
Fletcher Calvert,	Geo. Rush,
Nicholas Felix,	John Myers,
Fred Sones,	Michael Laffey, 2 cases.

Rare Opportunity.

An advertisement thus headed, in another column, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the entire stock of *China, Glass and Queensware*, together with the lease, fixtures and good will of the oldest establishment of this kind in the city, viz: that of Higby, Cust & Co., 189 Liberty street. This house was established more than forty years ago, and through all this long period, the senior partner of the present firm, Mr. Henry Higby, has given constant and pains taking personal attention to the culling and sifting of customers, seeking to retain only such as were reliable and prompt. There has thus been built up a very fine, prosperous and safe business, which cannot fail to prove a profitable heritage to whomsoever shall become the successors to Higby, Cust & Co. This firm does not propose selling in consequence of any interruption or abatement of its prosperity, but by reason of the impaired health of the elder Higby and his desire, seconded by the other members of the firm who are his brother and son-in-law, to remove to and settle among some cherished relatives in Illinois. This is high recommend for this house for strict integrity, the fact that for twenty-five years it has not had a note in bank, that its custom is select and choice, will, we doubt not, commend the purchase to some discerning young merchant who has; or can command, the means, as that of a, fine business already made to his hand about which these can be no possible risk. We are reluctant to part company with this old firm. We have held pleasant, social and business relations with Mr. Higby throughout his long and honorable business career in this city, and will part with him with sincere reluctance. We hope that the change he contemplates will yield him all the happy fruits of its promise, and that wherever he goes he may be as happy as he is good.

A Lie Nailed.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE.—The *Leader* of this evening publishes the result of an interview with a person named Timmony reflecting upon the object of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Mass Convention.

As we were present on the occasion referred to by Timmony, we have only to say that a running conversation occurred, resulting in every person present asserting Timmony that as the convention was to be a national one, no delegate would be asked whether he was for Hartranft or Buckalew. The following remark attributed to A. L. Pearson, "No soldier from Allegheny county can get into that convention without credentials, and we furnish them, and no soldier opposed to Hartranft can get them," was not uttered by that gentleman, but on the contrary he stated that the various State delegations would select their own delegates, and that the Resident Committee would furnish them cards of admission to the Opera-house, and this was necessary in view of the immense number of soldiers and sailors who would be present—as but a small portion of them would fill the house to overflowing.

The undersigned were a committee to rent the Opera-house for the use of the Convention, and had just closed the arrangement with Mr. Ellsler, when, on leaving the business office, Timmony was met at the ticket office, and the conversation, which has been so grossly misstated, occurred.

A. L. PEARSON,
W. M. DALGLEISH,
HUGH Y. BOYCE,
HENRY B. HAYS,
SAMUEL HARPER.

To-morrow To-day will be yesterday, and its opportunities will be past. Purchasers to-day of the McClintock property buy from the executors at first hands, and may be sure to realize in a very short time a handsome profit. See advertisement of auction sales. This Friday P. M. at 2 o'clock.

Don't stay away on account of rain, as sale can be made under shelter of the fine residences to be offered at auction.

The Trade

Will find the firm of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, fully prepared with a large and carefully selected stock of hats and caps adapted to the trade of both city and country merchants.

To-day, at two o'clock P. M., attend the executor's auction sale of the McClintock property. See large advertisements.

See the "Favorite Livingstone Gangmede," "Opera," etc., etc. The very latest styles, at Baird's Hat House, 180 Federal street.

Men's Working Shoes, whole stock well made and branded "warranted," $1,30 usual price, $1,75 and $2,00, at Baird's Shoe House, 180 Federal street.

BREVITIES.

...Oil City needs a new lock-up. We know how to sympathize with her.

...Two very handsome street lamps were erected in front of the Pittsburgh Opera House Yesterday.

...A little boy was run over by a wagon coming from McKee's Rocks, and had one of his legs broken.

...The office hours of the Chief Engineer and his assistant will be hereafter from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M.

...Forbes street from Van Braam to Miltenberger, and Hatfield from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth Streets, have been completed.

...Cars on the Birmingham Pessenger Railway stop at Seventh Avenue on account of a sewer which is being put down there.

...Henceforth the firemen are not allowed to sleep between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., unless they have been at a fire the previous night.

...A drunken man afforded considerable amusement at the Union Depot yesterday by sitting on a large cake of ice until twenty or thirty pounds were melted.

...A slight fire occurred in the house of Dr. Roberts, Carson street, South Pittsburgh, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, but was extinguished before much damage was done.

...Mr. Wm. Clinton was severely injured on Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, by being thrown from his buggy in East Liberty. The accident was caused by a collision with a wagon.

...Several errors crept into, and omissions were made in the article "Junius" published in yesterday's GAZETTE, which we regret. The changes and additions are made for its appearance in our weekly edition.

Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, yesterday condemned thirty-seven bushels of plums, belonging to a woman in the Allegheny market. She had purchased the whole lot for five dollars and intended to make them into plum butter.

...Gov. Sam. Bard, of Tennessee, who visited our city a short time ago, has written a letter for the Chattanooga *Herald* on Pittsburgh, which we shall lay before our readers in a day or two. Gov. Bard will be here to attend the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention.

...The German Band, who played at the Boston Jubilee, are having a row in Berlin upon the division of the money made in this country. Herr Strauss, the leader, claims so large a portion as his share that the matter and the money are now in the hands of the authorities, with some prospect that the latter may appropriate the whole amount for the benefit of the public service.

We unintentionally did the Lib. Dems. an injustice yesterday. The stand being erected in the First ward square is not for them, but for Republicans. It is now thought that the Liberal party will not have to be provided with advantages of the Republican stand, as they are in sackcloth and ashes over their Saturday night meeting, and express a desire hereafter to endeavor to remember the properties of decent discussion.

A complete canvass of the First ward, Allegheny, gives the following result: For Grant and Hartranft, 689; for Grant and Buckalew, 8; for Greeley and Hartranft, 5; for Greeley and Buckalew, 218; undecided, 176; total for Grant and Hartranft, 694; total for Greeley, 221; total for Buckalew, 224. Of the undecided, fully five-eights will vote the straight Republican ticket, which will make the Republican majority about 500.

Yesterday morning Officer Laverty, of Mayor Callow's police, discovered the horse and buggy belonging to Mr. John Dean, which had been stolen on Monday at Etna borough. The horse was found in the stable of Mr. Eckert, at Wood's Run, where the thief had put it up on Wednesday. The buggy had been sold to a man residing in the neighborhood, and by him traded for a wagon. The officer traced it up, however, and returned both horse and buggy to the owner. The thief had made good his escape.

...Last month Mr. Keyser, formerly of this city, was robbed of $655,00. Mr. Keyser went east and stopped at New York, where he purchased purchasing a ticket for Germany. Meeting with some sharpers in Gothem, he was induced to change his greenbacks for gold. The job was done, and Mr. Keyser got a package from the supposed bank less the discount. The package contained two pieces of gold of five dollars each, and the balance was two cent pieces. He is to day a sadder but a much wiser man.—*Steubenville Herald.*

We had the pleasure yesterday of cordially greeting our friend, the venerable John Murdoch, of nursery celebrity, who has returned with his wife and son from a visit to the "mommy land" of Europe. Mr. Murdoch has travelled England and France, and have found both pleasure and benefit from their trip, and an affectionate and hearty welcome home from relatives and friends. We have never seen Mr. Murdoch, the elder, look better or appear in better spirits. He has some lingering "amour patria" for his native land, but fully and freely accords his paramount allegiance to his adopted home and country.

Yesterday morning Deputy Mayor Fife made an information before Mayor Blackmore, charging a gentleman of this city with the larceny of four boxes of electro plated type, valued at $25. The type had been purchased by A. C. Bakewell & Co., at a Sheriff's sale, and taken away. The accused states that the type in question were private property, and were not included in the list of articles furnished the deputy Sheriff. After the sale, the defendant's partner, it is said, knowing the type to be private property, and not knowing them to have been sold, took possession of them, and carried them away. The whole thing, the defendant says, was the result of a misunderstanding, and in any event, he is not the party concerned. The matter will be further investigated.

CONVENTION NOTES.

STEUBENVILLE has promised to turn out a large delegation.

The Convention of the Prisoners of War will be held in Masonic Hall.

The work of erecting the arches on Fifth avenue was commenced yesterday.

SOME of the hotels have engaged sleeping room on the boats which are lying at the wnarf.

FIFTH avenue between Wood and Smithfield streets will present a gay and festive appearance.

ALL the soldiers who come provided with tents will find room to pitch them in the Court House yard.

THE Monongahela House, it is said, has made arrangements to furnish food for five thousand persons per day during the Convention.

EVERYBODY should turn out at the grand day-light procession on the 18th. Come with wagons, carriages, on horseback or on foot.

THE Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company sent all their extra cars west to bring back visitors to the Convention.

MESSRS. J. H. & A. MURDOCH, the well known florists, will provide decorations on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

THE butchers and draymen are organizing preparatory to joining the daylight procession. They will hold another meeting this evening.

THE Glee Club of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth ward Republican Club is busy practicing, and intends to assist in the slugging of the "Star Spangled Banner," &c.

A LARGE INVOICE of thieves and pickpockets may be expected in the city during Convention days. People are advised to keep their hands on their pocketbooks.

CAPT. B. GALLISATH, Esq., has kindly agreed to furnish accommodations for the Steubenville corner band during the Convention, at No. 67 Diamond Alley, free of charge.

THE Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company will issue excursion tickets at all offices along the line of their road to persons who desire to attend the Convention.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS of the oil regions, who desire to join the delegation to the Convention, are requested to forward their names to the office of the Titusville *Herald*, 8th State, regiment and arm of service.

THE ladies are not to be left without a part in the proceedings of the Convention. They will assist in the singing, besides the less poetical but by no means unimportant—assist in furnishing edibles for our visitors.

In the street cars, on the railroad trains and on the street corners the all-absorbing topic of conversation is the Convention. The people are autdipating something grand, and judging from the way the several committees are at work, they will not be disappointed.

A VERY FULL MEETING of the butchers' of Pittsburgh and Allegheny was held on Wednesday evening, at Smith's Hall, on the Diamond. J. P. Bellstein was duly appointed chief Marshal of the Butchers' Guild, with authority to appoint his aids, which he will do in the course of the week. The Association will form in marching order at 9 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 18th ult., at the intersection of Ohio street and Union Avenue, Allegheny, to join with the general parade. The butchers will doubtless make a fine turn-out and a grand display. They never do things by halves. We shall look out for our friend Beitstein in his regalia.

THE COMMITTEE ON VOCALISTS earnestly request all who propose to assist in the vocal exercises at the Convention to be at hand to-morrow (Saturday) morning, promptly at ten and a half o'clock, for rehearsal. Only such vocal representatives have been obtained from the Pittsburgh Female College, the Gounod Club, the Lorlie Mannaechor, several of the choirs of the city churches, and some of the pupils of the public schools. Those schools which have not yet sent a delegation are requested to do so at once, and inform the committee. It is also desired that gentleman vocalists will respond, as it is desirable that there be a full chorus of bass voices.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR BLACKMORE had thirty-one and Mayor Callow six common cases at the hearing yesterday morning.

PETER LOFTNER, Michael Maloy, John Kane and Bridget Malone were sent to the Work House yesterday for thirty days each.

JOHN FLEMING, the witness who was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred and fifty dollars for contempt of court, paid the required amount yesterday and was released.

ALDERMAN D. L. SMITH had two assault and battery cases yesterday. Daniel Mansfield alleged that Nicholas Shaffer hit and kicked him, and James Anderson complained that James Grooves assaulted him.

DETECTIVE LONG yesterday found a silver watch had been stolen three weeks ago from William Flynn, at his boarding house on Penn street. The detective found the stolen property at a pawn shop and recovered it, though the thief has not been recovered.

RATHER a novel suit was entered yesterday before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny. Hiram Wood and Margaret Huff, of Margaret Huff, deceased, preferred a charge of larceny, by bailee, against Charles Huff, husband of the deceased, alleging that he has taken a watch, chain and ring belonging to his wife and converted them to his own use.

DETECTIVE LONG is searching for the slippery Tart who escaped from the Beaver officer on Wednesday. He visited the house of one of Tart's female friends in Allegheny, and found that his man had left the house about ten minutes before his arrival. The woman seemed excited and was unable to tell which direction the fugitive had taken. She said that Tart had asked her to get a hatchet and a flat-iron and cut his handcuffs off. This, however, she refused to do. At last accounts Tart had not been captured.

THE PROGRAMME.

Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention.

Now that the Opera House has been secured for the holding of the forthcoming Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention, the programmes of exercises have been slightly remodeled. They will be as follows:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 10 A. M.

Music—Marine Band, of Washington, and Great Western Band, of Pittsburgh.

Singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by two hundred ladies and gentlemen.

Address of welcome—Gen. J. B. Sweitzer.

Prayer.

Appointment of committees on permanent organization and on resolutions.

Singing of the "Battle Cry of Freedom" by the ladies and gentlemen, the audience joining in the chorus.

Adjournment until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Instrumental music by the bands.

Singing of Glory! Glory! Hallelujah!" by the ladies and gentlemen on the stage, the audience joining in the chorus.

Report of the Committee on Permanent Organization.

Addresses until 5 P. M., when the convention will adjourn with the singing of the L. M. Doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessing flow."

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY—10 A.